TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY NEILL & COMPANY.

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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24*th February*, 1887.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Twenty-ninth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland during the year 1886.

I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

Number of Lunatics on 1st January 1887.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

It appears from this statement that of the 11,309 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 1739 were maintained from private sources, 9514 by parochial rates, and 56 at the expense of the State.

Detailed Retrospect not given in this Report.

In our Twenty-seventh Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page xlviii). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1887.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1887.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums,	3080	3246	6326	670	691	1361	2410	2555	4965
,, Private Asylums,	38	90	128	38	90	128	...	...	...
,, Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences,	700	744	1444	...	...	...	700	744	1444
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences,	431	426	857	...	...	...	431	426	857
,, Private Dwellings,	882	1388	2270	45	85	130	837	1303	2140
	5131	5894	11025	753	866	1619	4378	5028	9406
,, Lunatic Department of General Prison,	41	15	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Training Schools,	146	82	228	70	50	120	76	32	108
Totals,	5318	5991	11309	823	916	1739	4454	5060	9514

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1886.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1886.

Changes in the Distribution of the Insane during the year.

Changes in the Number and Distribution of the Insane.

In the manner of distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution at 1st January 1887, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1886.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 31 private patients and a decrease of 2 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 11 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is a decrease of 1 pauper patient.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 21 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there is a decrease of 6.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there is a decrease of 12 in the number of private inmates, and there is an increase of 10 pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there is an increase of 10 private and of 82 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered* lunatics* during 1886 was 130, there being an increase of 30 private and 100 pauper patients.

The details which deserve special notice among the results for the year are as follows:—(1) There is a total increase of 18 in the number of registered pauper lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year; (2) there is an increase of 10 in the number of private and an increase of 82 in the number of pauper lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in those of a public character.

Patients in Establishments.

Patients in Establishments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments as used in this Report we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring to either the Training Schools or the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1886.

Patients in Establishments.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

Increase of their Number.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase at its close of 20 in the number of private patients in establishments, and of 18 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.* This increase of 18 in the number of pauper patients is less than those of the years 1885 and 1886, which were 96 and 74 respectively, and also below the average annual increase of the five years 1880-84, which was 140.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Admissions to Establishments.

(1) Direct Admissions, under a Sheriff's Order.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In estimating the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another. In Table V. the numbers of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 443, being 4 less than during the preceding year, and being 7 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1880–4, and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 1997, being 63 less than the number during the preceding year, which was the same as the average for the quinquenniad 1880–84.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

(2) Admissions to Establishments by Transfer.

The number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1886 was 430, which is 104 below the number transferred during the preceding year, but 6 above the average for the five years 1880–4. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is, of course, due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement

* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

shows the nature of the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 45 instances by Sheriffs, and in 385 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1886.

(2) Admissions to Establishments by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	13	18	47	52	1	...	...	...	14	11	81	68	32	273
Private Asylums, . .	5	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Parochial Asylums, . .	...	...	14	16	...	...	...	...	14	14	2	3	...	63
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	...	...	25	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	50
TOTALS, . .	18	21	86	91	3	2	...	...	29	25	83	72	44	386

(3) *Admission of Voluntary Patients.*

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1886 was 49. The average number admitted for the five years 1880–84 was 52, and the number during 1885 was 55. The number resident at 1st January 1887 was 44.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms, but which nevertheless affords sufficient guarantee against abuse. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions; but we have never found that the nature of their position has been intentionally concealed from them.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year after deducting transfers are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

Statistics of Lunacy in 1886.

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Recovered.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

There were 177 private patients discharged recovered during 1886, which is 16 above the number for the preceding year, but 7 below the average for the five years 1880–84. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 961, which is 41 above the number for the preceding year, but 21 below the average for the five years 1880–84. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishments. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for each of the last two years, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1880–84 :—

Classes of Establishments.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.		
	1880 to 1884.	1885.	1886.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	41	37	42
,, Private Asylums, ...	38	50	26
,, Parochial Asylums, ...	42	41	44
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	6	7	6

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. It would be necessary that this should be done, and also that the effect of transfers should be eliminated from the calculations before the proportion of recoveries in the different classes of establishments could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1886 was 131, which is 10 below the number for 1885, and 4 below the average of the five years 1880–84. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 458. This is 48 below the number for 1885, but is 64 above the average for the five years 1880–84.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1886 :—

Statistics of Lunacy in 1886.

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

Mode of Discharge.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1886.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Remained Pauper Lunatic.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	122	...	...	122
,, Minute of Parochial Board,	...	204	166	370
,, Expiry of probationary period,	5	25	9	39
,, Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	3	1	4	8
,, Escape,	1	...	15	16
,, Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries,	...	...	28	28
,, Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	...	...	...
,, Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles,	...	1	...	1
,, Order of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71,	...	...	...	...
,, Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	...	...	...	...
,, Order of Court, and sent to Prison for trial,	...	...	2	2
,, Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	2	1	3
,, Authority of sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	...	...	...	...
,, Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order,	...	...	...	...
Totals,	131	233	225	589

c. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in Establishments.

Ninety-nine private patients died in establishments during 1886, which is 18 less than in 1885, but is exactly the same as the average of the five years 1880–84; and 576 pauper patients died, which is 5 less than in 1885, but 15 above the average of the five years 1880–84.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1885 and 1886, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1880–84:—

Classes of Patients.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.		
	1880–84.	1885.	1886.
Private Patients,	7·0	8·0	6·7
Pauper Patients,	8·1	8·1	7·9

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1885 and 1886,

Statistics of Lunacy in 1886.

Deaths in Establishments.

and for the quinquenniad 1880–84, is shown in the following statement:—

Classes of Establishments.	1880–84.	1885.	1886.
Royal and District Asylums, . . .	8·0	8·3	7·7
Private Asylums, ...	7·1	9·8	10·1
Parochial Asylums, ...	8·8	8·1	8·3
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	5·9	5·9	6·3

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the twenty-nine years, 1858–86.

Removals from Establishments on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1886, 58 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 26 have been finally discharged as recovered, 2 were sent back, and 30 remain under the care of friends. In the course of 1886, 101 patients were discharged on probation. Of these 27 have been finally discharged as recovered, 9 remain under the care of friends, 11 have been returned to asylums, 1 died, and 53 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1886, has been 2982, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863, . .	109	In 1875, . . .	123
„ 1864, . . .	73	„ 1876, . .	120
„ 1865, . .	103	„ 1877, . .	105
„ 1866, . .	102	„ 1878, . .	101
„ 1867, . .	112	„ 1879, . .	113
„ 1868, . .	137	„ 1880, . .	87
„ 1869, . .	149	„ 1881, . .	77
„ 1870, . .	148	„ 1882, . .	192
„ 1871, . .	185	„ 1883, . .	167
„ 1872, . .	181	„ 1884, . .	112
„ 1873, . .	145	„ 1885, . .	122
„ 1874, . . .	118	„ 1886, . .	101

Of the 2982 patients discharged on probation since 1862, 530 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1886 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . .	5	Brought forward, .	44
Argyll District Asylum, . .	5	Elgin District Asylum, . .	1
Ayr District Asylum, . . .	12	Fife District Asylum, . .	3
Banff Dist. Asylum, Ladysbridge,	0	Glasgow Royal Asylum, . .	2
„ „ Woodpark, .	0	Glasgow District Asylum, . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, .	13	Haddington District Asylum, .	1
Dundee Royal Asylum, . .	0	Inverness District Asylum, .	20
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . .	9	Midlothian District Asylum, .	0
Carry forward, .	44	Carry forward,	71

Brought forward,	71	Brought forward,	99
Montrose Royal Asylum,	8	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0
Perth Royal Asylum,	0	Buchan Poorhouse,	0
Perth District Asylum,	0	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	0
Roxburgh District Asylum,	6	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	2
Stirling District Asylum,	2	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	2	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0
Melville House Private Asylum,	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0
Westermains Private Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	2	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0
Barony Parochial Asylum,	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0	Perth Poorhouse,	0
Govan Parochial Asylum,	3	St. Cuthberts Poorhouse,	0
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0
Paisley Parochial Asylum,	5		
Carry forward,	99	Total,	101

Statistics of Lunacy in 1886.

Removals from Establishments on Probation.

In the numbers now under consideration the cases of patients discharged on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The special use of the statutory discharge on probation is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without actual trial, under the conditions of ordinary life, for longer periods than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients discharged on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By discharging patients on probation there is an opportunity for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and at the same time for replacing them in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain, would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Establishments for Lunatics.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

The Distribution of Lunatics in Establishments.

Table XII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1887, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scot-

Establishments for Lunatics.

land are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs during the Year.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1886. The number of orders granted during the year was 2429.

Licences granted by the Board to Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1886. These amounted to 30, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 6 private asylums, and 21 wards for lunatics in poorhouses, and for the licensing of lunatic wards in 1 poorhouse which had not previously possessed a licence.

Results of Treatment in Establishments.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XVIII. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Statistics of Lunacy for each Month.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives for each month and each quarter of the year 1886, the numbers of private and pauper lunatics admitted into each class of establishment, the numbers discharged therefrom recovered and not recovered, and the number of deaths that took place. In preparing this table we have this year, as was done in the last six Reports, eliminated the transfers from one establishment to another, so that the figures for the admissions really show for each month the number of persons whose insanity was of such a character that it was then determined to resort to asylum treatment. The period at which a patient comes to be discharged from an asylum, even after reaching that degree of improvement which renders a discharge as recovered possible, depends on so many circumstances, that great caution must be observed in drawing any conclusion from the figures in the recovery column of the table.

Length of Residence of Patients Discharged from Establishments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives for each class of establishment, and also for each separate establishment, the length of residence of patients discharged therefrom, both of those recovered and of those not recovered, in the year 1886.

Table XXI. (Appendix A) gives the length of residence in the different classes of establishment, and also in each separate establishment, of patients who died therein in the year 1886. It also gives the average ages of the patients at death.

Establishments for Lunatics.

Length of Residence of Patients who Died in Establishments.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1886, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Causes of Death in each Establishment.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

Changes among Attendants.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1886 is 429, which is 52 less than the number for the previous year, and 51 less than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 317, which is 18 less than the number for the previous year, and 9 less than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and think it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:—Resigned, or left voluntarily, 90 men and 227 women; absconded, 2 men and 1 woman; dismissed (1) for drunkenness 5 men and 3 women, (2) for insubordination 3 men and 8 women, (3) for absence without leave 9 men and 4 women, (4) for incompetence or unsuitableness 6 men and 10 women, (5) for carelessness or neglect of duty 5 men and 4 women, (6) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 10 men and 4 women, (7) for dishonesty 1 man and 2 women, (8) for improprieties of conduct 4 men and 3 women, (9) on account of services being no longer required, 3 men and 2 women; appointment cancelled owing to their having been found to have been dismissed for misconduct in another asylum, 2 women; left on account of ill health, 5 men and 13 women; died during their term of service, 2 men and 1 woman.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

Escapes from Asylums.

The whole number of escapes during 1886 was 228. Of these, 137 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 59 within a week, and 10 after a week; 22 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on the authority of which they had been detained. Two of these last were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 12 as relieved, and 4 as not improved. Three were found drowned, and 1 died from exposure.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1877 to 1886:—

Establishments for Lunatics.

Escapes from Asylums.

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1877, . . .	254	26	5	35
1878, . . .	288	36	8	38
1879, . . .	265	16	6	34
1880, . . .	260	21	4	33
1881, . . .	310	19	3	37
1882, . . .	299	20	4	36
1883, . . .	318	35	3	38
1884, . . .	272	21	2	32
1885, . . .	248	19	4	29
1886, . . .	228	16	2	26
Totals, .	2742	229	41	

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1886 has been below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week were nine less than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the period during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

Accidents in Asylums.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1886 was 115. Of these 15 ended fatally. In six of these cases the death was suicidal. The cases tabulated as fatal accidents include three deaths from suffocation in bed during an epileptic fit. Four were the cases already mentioned under the head of escapes. There were five cases of attempted suicide in which the attempts were unsuccessful.

In 48 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 24 cases by falls, in 4 cases by assaults made by fellow patients, in 11 by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, in 3 cases the accidents were unintentionally self-inflicted, and in 6 cases the causes were not ascertained. Out of the remaining accidents there were 2 injuries to the head. There were 21 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald, and there were 24 injuries of unimportant character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Establishments for Lunatics.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1868.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Establishments in the year 1868.

The following tabular statement is the nineteenth of a second series of such tables :—

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 39 per cent. of recoveries during the first two years, and during the succeeding seventeen years only 21 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire nineteen years, are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent. of recoveries, and those of the succeeding seventeen years would represent 15 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the seventeen years the recoveries represent 30 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as a recovery, and it must not be concluded

Establishments for Lunatics.

therefore that 786 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than nineteen years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last eleven years of the nineteen, the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

Present Condition of Establishments.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

The different Classes of Establishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(*a*) Royal and District Asylums, (*b*) Private Asylums, (*c*) Parochial Asylums, (*d*) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (*e*) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (*f*) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are seven in number. Of these five, the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations. The funds, however, in all cases included contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the seven Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; and all continue to do so with the exception of Murray's Royal Asylum which now receives only private patients.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The different Classes of Establishments.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. They are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 asylums of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist in 16 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose boards are paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, having been either acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or having been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

(*a*) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

The number of pauper patients in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to be beyond what the institution can properly accommodate, though as compared with last year this number has somewhat diminished. The dayrooms are reported to be still greatly overcrowded, and this defect is intensified by the deficient means of employment for men, arising from the want of land. Among other improvements regarded as necessary to enable this institution to keep pace with similar institutions in Scotland, the managers are urged to take into immediate consideration the erection of a general dining-hall and a separate chapel.

A fire caused, it is believed, by the faulty position of a gas light, broke out in summer and destroyed part of the buildings,

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

but the emergency was so well met by those in charge that no injury was sustained by the patients. Certain recommendations are made in the Commissioner's last entry with a view to lessening the risk of such an occurrence in future.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

The number of pauper patients from the District served by the Argyll and Bute Asylum has somewhat fallen during the past year. The asylum also accommodates a considerable number of private patients and of pauper patients from the Glasgow District. In consequence of unfortunate accidents which occurred during the year the Board called for the appointment of additional night attendants and the better protection of the village reservoir, which had become accessible through an accumulation of rubbish. It is understood that the District Board are causing the removal of this rubbish and the repair of the retaining wall of the reservoir. The asylum was found in good order and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

Ayr District Asylum, Glengall, Ayr.

Nearly 18 per cent. of the patients resident in the Ayr District Asylum at the beginning of 1886 were removed unrecovered during its course. Some of these were placed in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, but the greater number were placed under private care, and nearly all have been found suitable for that mode of disposal.

The asylum is reported to be in excellent order, and the condition of the patients to be satisfactory. It is however strongly recommended that unskimmed milk should be substituted for skimmed milk at breakfast. This is the only District Asylum in Scotland in which skimmed milk is so used, and it is hoped that the additional land recently acquired will make it easy to remove any difficulty which may have been felt in the past in obtaining at all times a sufficient supply of milk.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

The patients of the Banff District Asylum enjoy a large amount of healthful outdoor occupation and exercise, and their appearance indicates that they are in all respects well provided for and considerately treated.

Banff District Asylum, Woodpark.

The small asylum of the Banff District at Woodpark is reported to have been found in excellent order, and the quiet patients by whom it is occupied enjoy much freedom, and are comfortably provided for.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The reconstruction and enlargement of a large part of the Second House or Southern Counties Section of the Crichton Royal Institution have made much progress and will constitute when completed a great improvement of the accommodation for the pauper patients and for private patients of limited means. The furnishing and decoration of the Crichton section and other branches of the institution intended solely for the accommodation of private patients are also being energetically carried out in a handsome manner, and the number of private patients accommodated continues to increase. The death rate of the asylum has been low, and the patients of all classes are reported to have been found in

good condition and to have their wants well supplied, notwithstanding those difficulties of management which extensive structural changes have necessarily entailed. Present Condition of Establishments.

Charges made by a Junior Assistant Medical Officer of the asylum, that there was a want of discipline in the Southern Counties Section and that the quantity, quality and service of the food supplied there to the patients were unsatisfactory, were carefully investigated by the Board, and their finding is embodied in a memorandum to the directors of the Institution which is printed in appendix D. of this report. Royal and District Asylums. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The accommodation provided in the Dundee Royal Asylum for all classes of private patients is described as excellent and the treatment accorded to the poorer class of these patients is said to be deserving of special commendation. All the dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order and comfortably furnished, and the pauper patients were found well clothed. A certain amount of excitement which was observed on the female side at both visits is attributed to the want of such a natural outlet for excitement as might be found in active occupation or more extended means of bodily exercise. Dundee Royal Asylum, Liff, Dundee.

The Royal Edinburgh Asylum continues to maintain its high position and to deserve the increasing confidence felt by the public in its management. The patients in it of every class derive all the advantages which can be conferred on the insane by skilful medical treatment, a liberal dietary, and ample means of amusement and useful occupation. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Morningside, Edinburgh.

The number of pauper patients resident at 1st January 1887 has only slightly decreased, notwithstanding a high recovery rate, and the removal during the year to private dwellings or to the lunatic wards of poorhouses of a number of unrecovered pauper patients equal to about 22 per cent. of the average number resident.

The extensive and costly improvements recently completed and confined to patients of no special class have brought the institution to a high degree of excellence, but the managers have foreseen that the increasing population in the neighbourhood of the asylum must sooner or later render it less suitable for its purposes than it has hitherto been, and they therefore wisely acquired additional land at their property of Craig House. Any further acquisition which can be made in this direction cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the future of the asylum and through it to the community, to whom such an institution is a necessity, and who will share in its prosperity and in all that enables it to fulfil its ends in the best possible manner.

The inmates of the Elgin District Asylum enjoy a healthy outdoor life and their condition is reported to be good, but the asylum is much overcrowded, and it is hoped that its enlargement which is in contemplation will be carried out with as little delay as possible. The wards were found in good order. Elgin District Asylum, Elgin.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar.

The Fife and Kinross District Asylum was found in excellent order throughout, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory.

The pressure of water is reported to be insufficient for the purpose of extinguishing fire in all parts of the asylum, and it is recommended that the District Board take into consideration the necessity for additional protection in this respect.

Glasgow Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The Royal Asylum of Glasgow is reported to be in a prosperous condition. The number of private patients has increased, but the number of pauper patients remains substantially as it was at the beginning of last year. The movement among the pauper class is very active, a large number in proportion to the number resident being admitted and transferred, on the subsidence of the more acute conditions of insanity, to other institutions. It thus affords from its proximity to Glasgow, and the completeness of its appliances, a ready means of curative treatment for those cases in which immediate care in an asylum is imperative.

The provision for all classes of private patients is excellent, and the directors continue to show much regard to the claims of the deserving and still inadequately provided for class of patients whose friends can only keep them from being a burden on the poor rates by payments representing a considerable portion of their whole means of livelihood. The asylum was found in its usual admirable order, and bears evidence of being conducted with great medical and administrative ability.

Glasgow District Asylum, Bothwell.

The Superintendent of the Glasgow District Asylum continues to pursue with much energy and success the policy of not retaining any patient whose welfare could be elsewhere secured in a satisfactory manner under simpler and cheaper arrangements. The asylum has thus been enabled to extend the benefits of curative or alleviative treatment to an unusually large number of patients, and thus to meet the deficiency of accommodation in the district to an extent far beyond what would have been possible under a different system of management.

The movement of the population has not, however, been so active this year as last, and the number of patients on the asylum register has consequently risen considerably. The condition of the asylum and its inmates is reported to be creditable to all concerned in its management.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The Haddington District Asylum was found in excellent order. The patients were tranquil in their demeanour, and their appearance indicated sufficient healthy bodily exercise and an adequate provision for their wants.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

The death-rate in the Inverness District Asylum has been high and the proportion of deaths registered as due to phthisis is exceptionally large. This matter is at present under the consideration of the Board. An addition has been made to the arable land attached to the asylum through the reclamation of waste land, and the garden has also been enlarged. The asylum was found in good order.

Present condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

The overcrowding of the day-room accommodation of the Midlothian and Peebles Asylum has been somewhat relieved by a decrease in the number of patients resident, and a further relief in this direction will be attained by structural alterations which are understood to be resolved upon. The wards were found in good order. Private patients of the poorer class continue to form a considerable proportion of the inmates.

Montrose Royal Asylum Sunnyside, Montrose.

The managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum are proceeding with the erection of a new hospital, and its completion will relieve the overcrowded condition of the asylum, and will, it is hoped, enable it to meet all the demands that may be made upon it for a long time. Much attention continues to be paid to the useful occupation and amusement of the patients, and they are in all respects liberally and comfortably provided for. The asylum was found in excellent order throughout, and bearing evidence of a kindly and able management.

Perth Royal Asylum.

The extent to which the patients of the Perth Royal Asylum, who are all private patients, are induced to engage in healthy outdoor occupation, such as gardening, is an interesting feature in its management. The lease of the mansion and grounds of Kincarrathie for the occupation of the wealthier and more easily managed patients has proved a valuable addition to the means of treatment, and the asylum is now complete in all respects except in the want of adequate hospital accommodation. This it is understood the managers will provide at no distant date.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

The population of the Perth District Asylum is stated to have risen to an extent which caused it to be decidedly overcrowded, This condition could best be remedied by the removal to private dwellings of patients who have ceased to need asylum care. The fact that the number of unrecovered patients removed from this asylum has always been small indicates a probability that it contains a considerable number of patients who would be found to do well under private care.

It is understood, with satisfaction, that there is a prospect of obtaining more land, and thus of remedying what has always been a serious defect in the means of treatment in this asylum. The patients have a good dietary, and the asylum was found in excellent order, and is reported to be managed with ability and zeal.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Dr Grierson has resigned the superintendence of the Roxburgh District Asylum owing to ill health, and has been succeeded by Dr Carlyle Johnstone. The removal of patients who do not need asylum care is still actively carried out, and the asylum thus continues to provide adequately for the wants of the district. But for the steady pursuance of this policy, additional building would long ago have become necessary, which would have resulted in a loss to the ratepayer without any corresponding benefit to the

Present Condition of Establishments.

insane. The asylum is well managed and was found in excellent order.

Royal District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

The wards and the patients of the Stirling District Asylum are reported to be in all respects in a satisfactory condition. The recovery rate has been exceptionally high, and it is pointed out that the higher rate has followed upon the allotment of larger space to each patient and the improvement of sanitary arrangements. These latter continue to be carried out, but it is a matter for regret that the efforts to make the water supply sufficient have not yet been successful. A large addition has been made to the farm, which now contains over 200 acres of arable land, and is so managed as to be a source of considerable profit to the institution as well as of benefit to the patients in affording the means of healthy occupation.

Private Asylums.

Private Asylums.

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

Mavisbank Asylum is now under the management of Dr John Keay. The patients in it are comfortably provided for and were found tranquil and contented.

Melville House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

The license of Melville House Asylum, which was only granted for six months of the past year, was withdrawn in April, the Board having come to the conclusion that the management of the establishment was unsatisfactory.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

Mollendo House Asylum was found in excellent order. The patients in it are well cared for and were found free from complaint or excitement.

Saughtonhall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

Saughtonhall Asylum continues to be ably managed. The patients in it are kindly and judiciously treated, and are amply provided with the comforts to which patients paying high rates of board are entitled.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

Westermains Asylum was found in good order and comfortably furnished, and the condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

The patients in the Whitehouse Asylum are treated with kindness and liberality, and the house was found in its usual excellent order.

Parochial Asylums.

(c) Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The Abbey Parochial Asylum was found in good order, and the patients were well clothed, in good bodily condition, and tranquil.

Present Condition of Establishments.

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Parochial Asylums.

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Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The authorities of the Barony Parochial Asylum have wisely adopted the policy of removing to private care patients whose habits do not render them unfit for home life, and who have ceased to derive benefit from special curative treatment.

A number equal to 14 per cent. of the asylum population at the beginning of the year were removed unrecovered during its course and provided for mostly in private dwellings at the cost of the parish. In this way the overcrowding which especially threatened the female side of the asylum has been averted, and the necessity for further building has been removed.

The ample means of industrial occupation afforded by the arrangements of this asylum continue to be judiciously taken advantage of. The patients were free from complaint, noise, or excitement, and the establishment was found in excellent order throughout.

Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The defects of situation and structure of the Glasgow Parochial Asylum are as far as possible compensated for by the good treatment accorded to the patients. They were found in a satisfactory condition. The wards were in good order.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The Govan Parochial Asylum contains many more patients than it was originally designed to accommodate, and this has led to an insufficiency of day room and hospital accommodation. The population has been somewhat reduced during the year, but in autumn the number resident was large, and certain of the day rooms were reported to be overcrowded. The death rate during the year must be regarded as exceptionally high, even when due allowance is made for the character of the district from which the inmates are drawn, and for the somewhat rapid flow of patients through the institution. The patients are however reported to have their wants on the whole well met, and the medical and administrative management of the asylum is good.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

The accommodation of the Greenock Parochial Asylum has been considerably increased by the conversion of an unused hospital erected in connection with the poorhouse into accommodation for lunatics. The wards were found in excellent order and the condition of the patients reflects creditably on their medical and general management. The asylum affords accommodation considerably in excess of the immediate requirements of the Renfrewshire parishes for which it provides, and 42 per cent. of its present population is drawn from parishes of the Glasgow District.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The Paisley Parochial Asylum is judiciously managed, and the patients are reported to be well clothed and in good physical condition. Boarders from the Glasgow District comprise a considerable proportion of its present population.

Present Condition of Establishments.

(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas or City Parish Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The lunatic wards of the St Nicholas Poorhouse were found clean and in good order, and the condition of the patients satisfactory.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Buchan Poorhouse are reported to be satisfactorily provided for. The farming and improvement of the land attached to the wards forms an important feature in the management and treatment of the patients.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

The industrial occupation both of the male and female patients in the lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Poorhouse is fully provided for, and patients are thus successfully managed who under other conditions might have proved unfit for such an institution. The wards were found in excellent order and the patients in good condition.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse are actively employed in the field, the garden, and the laundry, and their work is of considerable pecuniary benefit to the institution. The patients were found in excellent physical condition and bearing evidence of being in all respects satisfactorily provided for.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

The restlessness commented upon in previous reports on the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse has disappeared, and the patients are now tranquil and free from complaint. The establishment is well managed and the patients are treated with kindness.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

The means of industrial occupation for patients in the lunatic wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse are insufficient, but the condition of the patients is reported to be satisfactory, and the wards were found in good order. Certain structural changes have been sanctioned which will have the effect of remedying a deficiency in the accommodation for women.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, near Edinburgh.

Proposals were made by the Parochial Board of the Edinburgh City Parish for the removal of the lunatic wards of their Poorhouse to another part of the institution, but these proposals have been departed from. It would appear that the class of patients belonging to the parish who can be properly treated in an establishment such as this has been exhausted, and at the last visit the wards contained many patients of doubtful suitability. In the case of the men the means of industrial occupation removes many difficulties which might arise in such circumstances, and they were free from excitement; but among the women, to whom the means of active employment are wanting, the noise and excitement were considerable. The Parochial Board are strongly urged to erect a fully equipped laundry for the purpose of enabling the women to find a

natural outlet for their energies by engaging in active and profitable work. The wards were found in good order and the dietary appeared to be adequate.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse are reported to be well clothed and in good bodily condition, and the wards were found clean and in good order.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

The inmates of the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse were found comfortably and suitably provided for, and the condition of the establishment is very favourably reported on.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

The patients in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse were found contented and in good condition, and the wards were in good order throughout.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

The lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse are reported to be in good order and the patients are in all respects well cared for.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

The lunatic wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in good order and the bodily condition of the patients was satisfactory.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The lunatic wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse were licensed by the Board for the first time in 1885. They have been well fitted up and furnished and afford comfortable and cheerful accommodation.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

The wards were found in excellent order and the patients appear to be in all respects well treated.

The lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse are reported to be clean and in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The lunatic wards of the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse were licensed for the first time during the year for the accommodation of 16 male patients. The wards are well furnished and the condition of the patients and the management of the establishment is reported to be very satisfactory. The Parochial Authorities have of late years adopted the system of boarding patients in private dwellings, and these wards afford the means of enabling the parish officials to acquaint themselves with the peculiarities of patients, and so to board them out under the circumstances in which they are most likely to do well.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients are well managed and in satisfactory condition, but recommendations are made with the object of repairing the wards and improving their condition.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

(e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

The Baldovan Institution was found in its usual excellent order. Everything about the establishmnt and the children was clean, tidy, and comfortable, and much is done towards training the children into habits of ordinary life.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

Present Condition of Establishments.

National Institution, Larbert.

The Larbert Institution contains as many children as it can properly accommodate, and it is in all respects in a highly prosperous state. It is managed with great efficiency; and the training of the children is conducted with much zeal and shows gratifying results. The sound financial condition of the institution has enabled the Directors to resolve on certain very desirable additions to the numerous and great improvements which have been effected within the last few years.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

(*f*) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics, who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1886, 17 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. General Prison for Scotland, Perth.

Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1886.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
8/1087	Broadmoor Asylum, . .	5 Sept. 1845.	P. M.	2 Jan. 1886.	Desertion.
8/1088	Do., . . .	10 Dec. 1855.	A. M.	2 Jan. 1886.	Insubordination with violence.
8/1089	Do., . . .	11 Dec. 1862.	D. M'P.	2 Jan. 1886.	Striking a superior officer.
8/1090	Do., . . .	19 Sept. 1863.	J. Y.	2 Jan. 1886.	Violence to superior officer.
8/1127	Glasgow from Guardian, .	26 Apr. 1861.	M. M'K. or M'G., or T.	8 Jan. 1886.	Murder.
8/1168	Lerwick, . . .	26 Jan. 1886.	J. P.	31 Jan. 1886.	Breach of peace and malicious mischief.
8/1092	Penal Department, . .	29 Sept. 1885.	J. S.	15 Feb. 1886.	Assault on his wife to the effusion of blood and p. c. of assault.
8/1177	Do., . . .	17 Nov. 1885.	R. A.	5 Mar. 1886.	Theft, forgery, using and uttering.
9/1	Woking, ...	19 Aug. 1884.	T. W.	6 Apr. 1886.	Robbery; also theft.
9/23	Glasgow, . . .	29 Mar. 1886.	J. M'G.	12 Apr. 1886.	Assault upon his wife to the effusion of blood.
8/226	Penal Department, . .	16 Aug. 1881.	J. G.	26 May 1886.	Theft, and prev. con.
8/1053	Do., . . .	15 Dec. 1885.	H. W.	26 May 1886.	Rape.
9/185	Woking, . . .	12 Sept. 1876.	J. S.	16 June 1886.	Theft by H. B. and p. c. of theft.
9/267	Glasgow, . . .	22 June 1886.	M. M'M or M'C.	22 June 1886.	Murder.
9/285	Penal Department, . .	10 June 1886.	P. S.	10 June 1886.	Using lewd, indecent, and libidinous practices and behaviour towards a girl under the age of puberty.
9/474	Do., . . .	8 Sept. 1886.	T. L.	30 Sept. 1886.	Rape; also assault, with intent to ravish on a girl under age of puberty.
9/701	Edinburgh, . . .	4 Nov. 1886.	I. C. alias J. D.	16 Dec. 1886.	Assault to the serious injury of the person and p. c. of assault.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1886:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
42·5	16·5	15	2	6	2	10	3	2	0

The inmates at 31st December 1886 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	21
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	18
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
4. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	1
5. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	13
6. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	1
	56

This establishment is reported to be in excellent order. The new kitchen and laundry are in operation and are found to be of great advantage in affording active and useful occupation for the women. The men are largely employed in gardening and other outdoor work. To the industrial occupation of the patients, and other rational modes of treatment in which Dr Macnaughtan's able management is seen, may fairly be attributed the fact that the reports record no accident, no escape, and no necessity for the use of mechanical restraint. The permission given to certain women who are sane to have occasional walks beyond the precincts of the prison is much appreciated by the patients, and is spoken of with warm commendation.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in private Dwellings.

The circumstances which bring them under official supervision.

We believe it to be useful to repeat the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and of the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

Both private patients and paupers, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come equally under our supervision. But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. It is only in certain circumstances that such persons require to be certified and reported to us. All pauper patients, however, without exception, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

Private Lunatics.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1887, was 130, and the number of pauper lunatics so provided for was 2140.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Private Lunatics.

Fifty-four of the private patients were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 42 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

The circumstances which bring under our supervision a non-pauper insane person, who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private house for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion of any kind, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but we regard as a duty of great importance the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings in regard to whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised.

Both the private and the pauper patients in private dwellings were visited during last year, and a report upon each case was submitted to us. These reports were all carefully considered, and in every case in which it seemed to be desirable we took such steps as were necessary to effect beneficial changes in the position of the patients, and we are glad to be able to report favourably on their general condition. The cases in which difficulty was experienced in giving effect to our views were not numerous. We present in the Appendix (Appendix C.) the general reports on the condition of the patients.

Reports of Visitation.

Dr Sibbald, who conducted the inspection of the patients in the County of Midlothian, reports that the patients visited were all found suitably provided for, except in a few cases where improvements were suggested, and were at once carried into effect. The chief fact in recent years, he observes, affecting the pauper lunacy of the County has been the adoption of the practice by the populous parish of St Cuthbert's, of placing a considerable number of its harmless and incurable patients in private dwellings.

This parish had in the year 1881, 282 patients in the Royal Asylum, and 20 in private dwellings; but on 1st January of the

present year it had 284 patients in the Royal Asylum, 16 in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse, and 111 in private dwellings. With few exceptions this increase in the number of patients in private dwellings has been obtained by the removal of patients from the asylum who had been long resident there, and "the finding of suitable accommodation as well as suitable guardians for so many has involved a considerable amount of labour to the parochial officials." It is observed also that "they deserve much credit for the satisfactory manner in which they have accomplished their task. The instances have not been numerous in which it has been necessary either to replace patients in the asylums, or to transfer them to other guardians than those with whom they are placed at first, and the reports presented to the Board in regard to the present condition of the patients have been highly satisfactory."

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Reports of Visitation.

It is shown in Dr Sibbald's report that the County of Midlothian occupies a peculiar position in regard to pauper lunacy. It is distinguished from the rest of Scotland by the fact that, after making allowance for the increased population of the county, the number of lunatics maintained out of the rates in Asylums is less now than it was in 1859. This is an interesting and it ought to be a startling fact, in view of the not uncommon assertion that insanity has been recently increasing to an alarming extent. The significance of the fact is discussed in Dr Sibbald's Report.

Dr Fraser, who visited 1177 patients, and made 1369 visits during the year, reports favourably of the condition of the patients. He presents his report this year in a form resembling an Asylum Report; that is, he treats the private dwellings in which the patients live as if they formed, when looked at in the aggregate, one large institution; and he deals with the patients, when they are first placed on the Register of Single Patients, as admissions to that supposed institution. He pursues the analogy to an asylum, by treating those who have ceased to be pauper lunatics in private dwellings as discharged patients. He also reports on the causes of death, the accidents which have occurred, and the escapes.

Treating his district in this way he finds that, out of 1177 patients under visitation, there were the following changes to record:—

Admissions,	225
Discharges recovered,	26
Removals from poor roll,	11
Removals to asylums,	50
Deaths,	64

Dr Fraser comments upon these figures in the following terms: "The admission-rate has been high, which may be held as indicating an increasing confidence in the system of providing for a certain class of the insane in private dwellings; the discharges of the unsuitable patients have not been numerous, and the death-rate has been nearly the same as that in establishments for the chronic insane. The recovery-rate ought to be low, as all patients in private dwellings must be certified to be incurable as well as harm-

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Changes in the Number of Pauper Lunatics living with Strangers.

less. Some recoveries, however, do take place, partly because the opinion as to their incurability is occasionally wrong, and partly, as I believe, because the condition of some patients, which would be an incurable one if they were left in asylums, becomes a curable condition under the circumstances which attend life in a private dwelling. If this opinion is correct, it ought to have an important practical influence on the treatment of the insane."

Dr Fraser has examined the question of the occurrence of accidents among the patients under his inspection. "The insane," as he says, "are specially liable to accidents. Epilepsy, helplessness from paralysis, and other nervous affections, besides the risks arising from stupidity and other mental defects, are a source of danger to the insane." If, therefore, the accidents which occur among them are not much more frequent than those which occur in the community generally, it is probable that all has been attained that is practicable in the attempt to guard against them. The result of Dr Fraser's enquiry is to show that accidents have not been of very frequent occurrence.

Dr Lawson in his report follows a plan resembling in its main features that adopted by Dr Fraser, except that he reports separately on each of the counties visited by him. This enables him to indicate distinctive features in the position of the patients in different parts of the country, and leads him to make useful comments on various details of administration. He properly insists on the advantages of selecting guardians for pauper lunatics whose circumstances oblige them to keep the lunatics unequivocally within the family circle. He considers that it may be a disadvantage to the lunatics that there should be a large amount of accommodation in the guardian's house. "Where the indoor life of the whole household is mainly confined to one sitting apartment," he says, "there may be a deficiency in tidiness; but there is likely to be no deficiency in geniality or activity."

In making the visitation of Skye and the Outer Hebrides last year, Dr Lawson had occasion "to observe what effect the existing agitation amongst the crofters had, or was likely to have, upon the position of pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings. "His opinion is, that on the whole these social disturbances "have not acted, and do not at present appear to be likely to act in any way prejudicial" to the patients. There have been instances however, in which party feeling appears to have made its influence felt. One case is mentioned by Dr Lawson in which an imbecile who had been many years regarded in the district as inoffensive was complained of as being dangerous to the lieges, when his father by some action connected with the agitation had incurred the displeasure of his neighbours. A certificate by the parochial medical officer which was obtained states that the imbecile's "mental condition had undergone no change such as called for special restraint or confinement;" but he thought that he "should for some time be accompanied by a special attendant to protect him from the provocations of his neighbours." Dr Lawson also formed the opinion that the man was not dangerous. The last report by the inspector of poor in regard to the case is that the special attendant was engaged "so

as to avoid any risk of his coming into collision with those at variance with his father," and that this precaution was maintained till October, since which time there has been no complaint.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Both Dr Fraser and Dr Lawson allude to the question whether the mixing of the patients with the general community is prejudicial to the community. Dr Fraser makes the following remarks:—"Objections to the extension of this mode of disposing of the insane are also said to be raised by the public. I think I am in a position to speak with some weight on this point; and I am able to say that I have very rarely heard any complaint as to the presence of the insane in any locality; such complaints as have reached me appeared to me to have been either the outcome of interested motives, or of bad feeling and quarrels among neighbours. Indeed I have been often struck with the fact that residents in localities in which several pauper lunatics had long been boarded have been entirely ignorant that such persons were among them, or have observed nothing more than that there were some weak-minded people in the community whose conduct, however, had been so orderly, that they were surprised to find these persons on my visiting list as lunatics. In point of fact there is nothing to attract attention, and nothing to object to, in regard to the great majority of the insane who are boarded out. Lunatics with grotesque antics, with maniacal manifestations, or with untidy and objectionable habits, are not selected for care in private dwellings. If any of these are placed under private care by mistake, they are soon returned to asylums. I have from time to time spent many days in the village of Balfron, where more than 50 patients reside, and though I have seen these patients walking about, going messages, employed industriously and attending church, I have very rarely seen anything objectionable in their conduct or appearance. There have always been many lunatics in the country living out of asylums, and the chief, if not the only, change which has taken place is that the weak-minded and crazy people who are now left in private dwellings are under state supervision, and care is taken that they are properly fed, clothed, and housed, that they do not need to beg, and are not allowed to do so, and that suitable persons are acting as their guardians."

Dr Lawson says, "It is a very natural question to ask; Do these patients make themselves obnoxious in the neighbourhood? Basing my reply on my frequent conversations with clergymen, doctors, lawyers, shopkeepers, innkeepers, policemen, and others residing in the localities in question, I must answer,—No. I have now, on twenty-four different occasions, inspected such aggregations, spending sometimes the greater part of one day, often the whole of two days, and sometimes the whole of three days on the spot, I can safely say that I have never publicly seen or heard any indication that there was a single person of unsound mind in the place, whose conduct or appearance should give offence to any one. Take the appearance of Kennoway village itself as an example. It would be quite possible for any one to walk through the village, from end to end and top to bottom, without knowing that there was a single pauper lunatic boarded in it. At the present

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

time there are about sixty such. When I am making my inspection I occasionally meet one, whom I know to be a patient, walking slowly along, but not looking or behaving in such a way as to attract notice. Some will be found to be working steadily and quietly in the fields, the gardens, or the byres. Others will be seen helping their guardians at housework, and the aged or infirm will be found sitting or lying indoors. When patients are properly selected, it is quite possible to maintain such a state of quiescence, but of course those that prove to be barely suitable have to be returned to the asylum. In the parish of Kennoway this has happened in the case of two men and three women during the past two years. In each case the removal was prudential, and not in consequence of any mishap or complaint from without."

Position of Districts.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

List of Districts and Counties which form them.

Counties forming the different Districts.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland district.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar district.
Perth,	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross district.
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely—(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuthbert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston. 14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.
Haddington,	15. Haddington district.
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	16. Roxburgh do.
Lanark,	17. Glasgow do.
Renfrew,	18. Renfrew do.
Argyll,	19. Argyll do.
Bute,	20. Bute do.
Ayr,	21. Ayr do.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	22. Southern Counties do.

Shetland District.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Orkney District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; but the arrangements continue, under which the lunatics of most of the parishes are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment. Position of Districts. Caithness District.

The Inverness District Asylum continues to afford sufficient accommodation for the wants of the District. Inverness District.

The Elgin District Asylum is at present overcrowded, and the District Board is at present considering the way in which increased accommodation can be best provided. Elgin District.

The wants of the Banff District are still adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the succursal asylum at Woodpark. Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. The Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to be inconveniently crowded. We are still of opinion that, in view of the site of the asylum, and the relation in which it stands to the community as a whole, it would be desirable that the number should be restricted to 350, as soon as the arrangements of the District will permit. Aberdeen District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are fully met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. Kincardine District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. The District Board recently appealed to the Board against a decision of the Managers of the Montrose Asylum, not to reduce the rate of board of £28, 12s. per annum for pauper lunatics of the district. This is the rate which was agreed on in the contracts entered into in 1885 between the District Board on the one part, and the Royal Asylums of Montrose and Dundee on the other. The Board after careful consideration decided that the rate of £28, 12s. is a reasonable charge, and declined to alter it. This decision and a memorandum accompanying it are printed in Appendix D. Forfar District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. The District Asylum is beginning to be overcrowded, and places for providing increased accommodation are under the consideration of the District Board. Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. Stirling District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. Fife and Kinross District.

Position of Districts.

Edinburgh Urban District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh has hitherto been supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and it remains in all other essential respects as in the same position as was described in last Report. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are received in the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses belonging to these parishes.

Midlothian and Peebles, Haddington, and Roxburgh Districts.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, the Haddington, or the Roxburgh Districts.

Glasgow District.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District are at present accommodated in the District Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the three Parochial Asylums of the Barony, the City of Glasgow, and Govan parishes, the lunatic wards of Hamilton and Old Monkland Poorhouses, and in other establishments beyond the District. The plans for a new District Asylum, proposed to be erected at Hartwood, near Shotts, have been approved of. But a difference of opinion having been manifested as to the desirability of going on with this asylum, the question of its erection is being reconsidered by the District Board.

Renfrew District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Argyll and Bute District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

VII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments. The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private asylums which receive patients at the lowest rates of board have never been regarded by the Board as satisfactory establishments. It is practically impossible to make adequate provision for persons requiring asylum treatment at the rates of board which were charged there, and at the same time to allow of a profit to the proprietors. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that such institutions are now extinct in Scotland. The institutions into which it would be desirable that all such patients should be received are the Royal Asylums, and it has been frequently indicated in previous Reports that in providing adequately for such patients the Royal Asylums perform a most charitable and most useful work. The Royal Asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient as regards locality for supplying the accommodation required; and in supplying it they appear to the Board to be acting in the spirit of their founders. The class for which inadequate provision is made at present consists of those whose circumstances permit of a rate of board being paid for them equal to the rates charged for pauper lunatics, but not so much above it as

to obtain accommodation in the better class of private asylums. This may be said broadly to include persons able to pay at the rate of from £25 to £50 a year. In most cases where the payments are restricted to a sum not much exceeding £25 a year, it is at present impossible to obtain accommodation for a patient in an asylum except as a pauper; and even when £50 a year can be paid it is frequently difficult to obtain it except by submitting to that condition.

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

In our last Report (p. xlvi.) we gave a statement showing for 1st January 1886 that 1053 patients were maintained out of private means at rates under 21s. a week. Of these 912 were maintained as private patients, 774 in Royal Asylums and 138 in District Asylums. The rest, 141, were in the position of paupers, 22 being in Royal Asylums, 108 in District Asylums and 11 in Parochial Asylums. In providing for the 774 patients, the Royal Asylums were, as we have said, performing to that extent a most charitable and most useful work. The position of the 138 patients who were inmates of District Asylums cannot, however, be regarded as satisfactory, for they are liable to be discharged whenever the accommodation which they occupy is required for paupers, and there are obvious objections to the placing of persons maintained out of private means in institutions specially intended for the accommodation of paupers. It may, however, be held that the placing of private patients in District Asylums is so far suitable that it does not involve classing the patients as actual paupers; but it admits of no doubt that it is a great hardship, if not an injustice, to oblige the 141 persons who are not admitted as private patients but sent into asylums at the instance of inspectors of poor, to be registered and treated as actual paupers when their maintenance is entirely defrayed from private sources. It is important to keep in view, in regard to this class of cases, which actually come upon the poor law records, that the present position of the matter must in many instances lead to the actual pauperising of persons who might under other circumstances be saved from it. Efforts are frequently made by relatives and friends to keep a patient from becoming a burden on the rates if they can thereby save him from the stigma of pauperism. If, however, the patient is forced into the position of pauperism, notwithstanding that these relatives or friends defray all the cost of his maintenance, there is an obvious inducement to them to avail themselves of the benefits of the position as they have to submit to the degradation.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of this class of private patients with scanty resources. But we think that they will not have done all that ought to be done, nor all that can be done if public attention is intelligently directed to the matter, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1886. From this Table it appears that, for the mainten-

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

ance of 11,260 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £224,051, 10s. 1d. was paid; of which £170,170, 3s. 7d. was cost of asylum treatment, £15,855, 1s. 4d. was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £31,203, 3s. 10d. was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £6823, 1s. 4d. was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £9187, 15s. 6d. of this expenditure contributed by relatives and others, and £87,164, 9s. 0d. was contributed by Government.

Increase of Expenditure since 1858.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXIV., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:—

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652
Average 1859–63	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225
Average 1864–68	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214
Average 1869–73	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122
Average 1874–79	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664
Average 1879–84	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536
1884–85	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747
1885–86	186,025	31,203	6823	224,051

During the whole period from 1858 to 1886 the total expenditure for maintenance alone has increased 188 per cent., the expenditure for the maintenance of patients in establishments having increased 203 per cent., and that for the maintenance of patients in private dwellings 119 per cent. The average cost per annum for each patient has increased in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses from about £20 to about £25; in private dwellings it has increased from about £8 to about £15: the average expenditure for establishments and private dwellings taken together, with all other costs, having increased from about £16 to about £23.

Contributions made by relatives of Pauper Lunatics.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £9188 in 1885–6.

Amount of the Parliamentary Grant in aid of the Cost of Maintenance.

The contributions from imperial funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the twelve years since the parliamentary grant has come into operation, are shown in the following statement:—

	Amount of Parliamentary Grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.
For the year ending 14th May 1875,	£59,483 1 0
,, ,, 1876,	62,637 15 5
,, ,, 1877,	65,470 1 0
,, ,, 1878,	68,533 10 0
,, ,, 1879,	71,272 18 6
,, ,, 1880,	73,833 18 11
,, ,, 1881,	76,856 5 6
,, ,, 1882,	79,711 17 5
,, ,, 1883,	81,495 0 11
,, ,, 1884,	83,089 8 11
,, ,, 1885,	85,111 13 6
,, ,, 1886,	87,164 9 0

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Normal Expenditure previous to the Parliamentary Grant.

In the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board, special attention was directed (p. xlv. *et seq.*) to the influence of the Government Grant upon the expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics, and several facts of importance were pointed out. It was pointed out that the figures for the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th years (1869–72), after the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation, disclosed a more or less steady rate of growth of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics, which rate of growth it was thought for various reasons seemed likely to continue for a considerable time, and was not thought likely to be intensified. Reasons were then given for the belief that one effect of the Grant had been to disturb this which appeared to be a normal rate of growth by intensifying or increasing it.

Increase of Local Expenditure due to Parliamentary Grant.

It was shown that the expenditure, under the influence of the grant, or at least during its existence, had risen in 1881 to £201,068, or £35,426 above what it would have risen to at the rate of increase which, when the Grant came into operation, was regarded as normal. The amount of the Grant in 1881, the date of the Report, being £76,856, it thus appeared that the net relief to the local rates for that year was £41,430, the difference between the amount of the Grant and the local expenditure which it had occasioned. In other words, for every £1 contributed from imperial sources there was a relief to the local rates of 10s. 9d. It was observed, however, that a certain amount of the local expenditure which had been occasioned by the Grant was desirable expenditure, that under the administration of the Board the existence of the Grant had led to increased expenditure by parochial boards on patients in private dwellings which led directly to an improvement in their condition, and that it had also led to the placing of patients in asylums in cases where such a step was desirable. It was estimated that the amount of such increased local expenditure of a beneficial kind was not more than £5000, and it was held that the remainder of the £35,426, that is, £30,426 was undesirable expenditure, and that thus £46,430 of the Grant might be held either to have really relieved local burdens or otherwise benefited localities. The localities were therefore regarded as having benefited in one way or another to the extent of 12s. 1d. for every £1 received from the Grant.

Relief of Local Burdens obtained by the Grant was not in 1881 proportionate to the Imperial Expenditure which it involved.

The Relief of Local Burdens even less in 1886 than it was in 1881.

It may be useful to compare the present position of the Grant in regard to the benefits it confers on localities with its position in 1881. We find that the total expenditure on pauper lunatics has risen from £201,068 to £224,051, and that this is £45,583 above what it would have reached according to the rate of increase held to be normal. The amount of the Grant in 1886 had risen to £87,164 and the net relief to the local rates is therefore £41,581. If to this we add as before £5000 as desirable local expenditure due to the Grant, the efficient relief and other benefits to the localities is represented by £46,581. The local advantage is therefore 10s. 8d. for every £1 received from the Grant. That is to say, the relief afforded by the Grant is 1s. 5d. per £1 less than it was in 1881.

Another way of stating the position is to say that though the Grant has increased from £76,856 to £87,164, the effective relief

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

to local taxation has only increased from £46,430 to £46,581. That is to say, the burden on the imperial taxes has increased by £10,308, while the relief to the local taxes has increased by only £151.

In view of these facts it seems desirable to consider whether some modification in the mode of administering the Grant cannot be made, by which the relief to local taxation would more nearly correspond to the amount contributed by the Government.

Cost of Land and Buildings not taken into account in the Tables.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXIV. refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor rate, and contributed to by Government and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of assessment in all counties where District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Daily Cost of Maintenance in each Class of Establishment for the past ten Years.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1876–7 to 1885–6 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shewn by the Table to be 1s. 3¾d., which is the same as that for the previous two years.

Daily Cost of each Mode of Provision for each County, and the proportion in which each Mode is adopted in each County.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1886. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in an asylum, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1¾d., and the highest 1s. 7½d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 18s. 2¾d. and £29, 13s. 1½d.

As regards the licenced wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost is 11d., and the highest 1s. 5½d., or £16, 14s. 7d. and £26, 12s. 3½d., per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 5¾d. and the highest is 1s. 0½d., or £8, 14s. 10¾d. and £19, 0s. 2½d.

Rates of board in each Asylum and in Poorhouses having Lunatic Wards.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Dumfries Asylum, to £33, 10s., which is the rate in the Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £20 in the Fife* and Inverness Asylums to £29 in the Roxburgh Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £23, 13s. 5d., which is the estimated cost in the Govan Asylum, to £26, 13s., which is the estimated cost in the Abbey Asylum. The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing the actual cost of maintenance in these establishments. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 12s. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £26, 4s. 4d. in the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

Accounts of District Boards.

1. Providing Asylum Accommodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1885–86 on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this table give much useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

2. Maintenance of Patients.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1885–86, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1885–86 is £25, 17s. 1d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £24, 12s. 10d.,† showing, as compared with the net cost brought out by the similar table of last year, an increased expenditure of 18s. 8d. per patient. The expenditure under such heads

* In the case of the Fife and Kinross Asylums, the rate charged is below the cost of maintenance, the deficiency being met out of an accumulated balance.

† These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident, which gives a more accurate result than the numbers on the asylum registers on which the similar calculations in previous Reports were made.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Accounts of District Boards.

of this table as embrace the produce supplied more or less from varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the "net maintenance expenses," which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the table in all District Asylums for 1885–86, under the five heads specified:—

No.	Asylums.	Food.			Tobacco (per Male Patient).			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.			All other Expenses.			Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Argyll District Asylum,	12	4	11	0	9	9	0	0	9	2	10	3	12	6	0	27	7	0
2	Ayr ,,	9	14	8	0	10	4	0	1	9	1	19	11	11	1	2	23	2	2
3	Banff ,,	11	15	9	0	10	9	0	10	10	2	12	5	9	8	0	24	12	3
4	Elgin ,,	10	14	7	0	15	8	0	11	3	1	12	9	9	15	5	23	1	4
5	Fife ,,	10	13	2	0	6	10	0	5	5	1	9	2	11	3	9	23	14	6
6	Glasgow ,,	10	13	9	0	6	1	0	3	8	1	13	5	12	17	9	25	12	1
7	Haddington ,,	10	4	0	0	6	8	0	9	0	1	8	5	11	10	7	23	15	2
8	Inverness ,,	9	11	10	0	8	0	0	10	9	1	11	6	10	4	0	22	2	0
9	Midlothian ,,	14	6	8	0	13	9	0	3	11	1	13	1	13	10	8	30	0	11
10	Perth ,,	12	6	1	0	7	0	0	5	1	2	12	9	11	19	6	27	6	10
11	Roxburgh ,,	10	2	3	0	11	2	0	6	2	1	5	9	15	12	7	27	12	3
12	Stirling ,,	12	18	1	0	13	1	0	2	10	1	14	3	15	5	9	30	7	4
	Averages,	11	6	0	0	9	8	0	5	4	1	17	2	12	3	10	25	17	1

Quantities and Values of Articles consumed.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are those derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Quantities and Values of Articles supplied by Farm and Garden.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

Farm and Garden Accounts.

Table XXXII. shows, under various heads, the receipts during the year 1885–86 of asylum farms and gardens, from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during the year, and the profit on the year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profit shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it arises from the fact that the "Total Maintenance Expenses" are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed "Tobacco," the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1877–86, at the instance of the procurator-fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1877,	11	1882,	10
1878,	2	1883,	1
1879,	7	1884,	10
1880,	10	1885,	10
1881,	13	1886,	8

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with, except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The foregoing figures show the number of cases in which proceedings for the confinement of patients have not only been begun but have been concluded, in terms of the section mentioned, but they by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section are taken advantage of in their initiatory stages.

In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic, which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as "an arrangement to his satisfaction," and any further procedure under the section is thus rendered unnecessary.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the sections specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic, in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics

X. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1886, 28 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from asylums; 10 were sent to England, 17 to Ireland and 1 to Wales.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves, and return to this country. In sending such patients repeatedly to and fro, a needless expenditure of money and trouble is caused.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of June 1886 there were 564 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. In some of these cases the wards' means have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

317 were in asylums in Scotland;
211 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
36 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 36 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 14 were in asylums in England, 18 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was in a private dwelling in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Belgium, and 1 was in Canada.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

Statistics of Lunacy, 1858–87.

XII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1887.

Since the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5,823 to 11,309.

Number on the Register at 1st January of each year.

In Table I. of Appendix A. we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing

between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients and the modes of disposing of them are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:— Statistics of Lunacy, 1858-87.

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
a. Placed in Establishments, . .	477
b. Placed in Private Dwellings, . .	110
2. Pauper Patients :—	
a. Placed in Establishments, . .	4313
b. Placed in Private Dwellings, . .	356
Total, . .	5256

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:— Difference between the Mode of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1887.

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1887.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2380	6326	3946	...
,, Private Asylums, . . .	745	128	...	617
,, Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	839	2301	1462	...
,, Private Dwellings, . . .	1804	2270	466	...
,, The Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . .	26	56	30	...
,, Training Schools, . . .	29	228	199	...
Total Increase or Decrease,			6103	617

These figures show that, of the increase of 6103 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 617 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 5486 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 96 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 31 per cent.* We have frequently pointed out that the difference in these rates of increase does not necessarily indicate an increasing amount of mental disease, and that it is probably due in a large measure to what is only an increasing readiness to place persons more or less disordered in mind as lunatics in establishments. Proportion of Lunatics to Population.

Part of the information furnished by Table III. (Appendix A) is similar to what is furnished in Table I.; but in Table III. the figures are given in their proportions to population, so that the

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1886.

Statistics of Lunacy, 1858-87.

increase or decrease from year to year can be measured independently of what may be due to differences in the total numbers of the population. The most important facts thus obtained are, that after making allowance for the increased population of the country, the number of private lunatics in asylums has increased from 34 to 38 per 100,000 since 1858, that is to say 12 per cent., and that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and similar establishments has increased from 98 to 184 per 100,000, which is an increase of 88 per cent.

In the year 1881 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments reached its highest figure, having been then 39 per 100,000. In 1882 it fell to 38 and has never since exceeded that proportion. In the year 1882 the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments reached its highest figure, having been then 188 per 100,000. In 1883 it fell to 185, and it remained at that figure till last year when it fell to 184. Up to the year 1882 the figure had steadily risen year by year since 1858, the average annual increase being 4, the only occasion on which the number did not increase being the year 1872, when it remained the same as the previous year. In 1883 there was for the first time a decrease, and it gives some hope for the future when it is found that no increase has occurred since then. In dealing with these figures it is always necessary to bear in mind what we have shown (p. xli) to have occurred in regard to the poorer class of private patients since private asylums of the class which received patients at the lowest rates have disappeared in Scotland. There is, as we indicated, reason to believe that many patients belonging to the class formerly provided for as private patients in these establishments are now provided for as paupers in public establishments.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
JOHN COWAN.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

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The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1887.

At 1st January	Number of Private Lunatics.						Number of Pauper Lunatics.						Totals.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861–1865.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
1866	550	555	1105	8	13	21	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	1126	5490	6616
1867	583	560	1143	11	14	25	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	1168	5594	6762
1868	551	607	1158	13	15	28	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	1186	5745	6931
1869	541	587	1128	15	20	35	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	1163	5994	7157
1870	568	595	1163	22	27	49	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	1212	6197	7409
Average of the 5 Years.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1887	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025

Patients in Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—Table II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1887.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858	2380	745	839		1804	5768	26	29	5823
1859	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861–1865.	**2880**	**883**	**879**		**1712**	**6354**	**31**	**28**	**6413**
1866	3207	812	436	572	1589	6616	46	48	6710
1867	3519	672	440	558	1573	6762	45	53	6860
1868	3874	501	437	570	1549	6931	45	79	7055
1869	4041	557	451	573	1535	7157	50	103	7310
1870	4461	303	553	574	1518	7409	49	113	7571
Average of 5 Years.	**3824**	**569**	**459**	**569**	**1553**	**6975**	**47**	**79**	**7101**
1871	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years.	**4697**	**320**	**657**	**588**	**1525**	**7787**	**51**	**132**	**7971**
1876	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years.	**5459**	**192**	**1072**	**647**	**1508**	**8878**	**57**	**161**	**9096**
1881	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years.	**6168**	**155**	**1380**	**723**	**1811**	10237	**57**	**212**	10506
1886	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309

APPENDIX A.—Table III.

Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1887.

YEARS.	Population.	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861–1865.		**33**	**1**	**34**	**117**	**54**	**171**	**205**	**2528**	**6770**
1866	3,185,437	35	1	36	123	49	172	208	2445	7047
1867	3,215,129	36	1	37	126	48	174	211	2371	7338
1868	3,245,098	36	1	37	130	47	177	214	2365	7486
1869	3,275,350	34	1	35	137	46	183	218	2443	7489
1870	3,305,885	35	1	36	143	44	187	223	2430	7714
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**35**	**1**	**36**	**132**	**47**	**179**	**215**	**2411**	**7415**
1871	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872	3,360,018	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**37**	**2**	**39**	**147**	**43**	**190**	**229**	**2189**	**8727**
1876	3,495,214	37	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877	3,527,811	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878	3,560,715	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879	3,593,929	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880	3,627,453	38	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**41**	**169**	**39**	**208**	**249**	**1774**	**11773**
1881	3,661,292	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882	3,735,573	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883	3,785,400	37	3	40	185	45	230	270	1615	14,244
1884	3,825,744	38	3	41	185	47	232	273	1555	14,946
1885	3,866,521	38	3	41	185	48	233	274	1509	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**41**	**185**	**45**	**230**	**271**	**1613**	**14308**
1886	3,907,736	38	3	41	185	53	238	279	1495	15931
1887	3,949,393	38	3	41	184	54	238	279	1491	15970

* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year.

APPENDIX A.—Table IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1886; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers.)				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number Dead during Year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				* Not Recovered.				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858..	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	66	90	47	33	141	149
1859	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161
1865	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867..	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
Average of 5 Years	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186
1870	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237
1871	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238
1872	597	640	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205
1873	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224
1874	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38	47	199	230
Average of 5 Years	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227
1875	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223
1876	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233
1877	660	697	2697	3076	272	250	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	50	41	240	230
1878	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182	57	32	238	251
1879	657	701	2960	3332	290	238	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43	43	294	239
Average of 5 Years	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235
1880	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	233	285
1881	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280
1882	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275
1883	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	49	43	294	311
1884	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275
Average of 5 Years	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	80	85	363	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285
1885	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306
1886	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—Table V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1886.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864.	**186**	**199**	**385**	**481**	**558**	**1039**	**667**	**757**	**1424**
1865	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
Average of 5 Years.	**210**	**221**	**431**	**582**	**660**	**1242**	**792**	**881**	**1673**
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years.	**204**	**232**	**436**	**691**	**794**	**1485**	**895**	**1026**	**1921**
1875	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years.	**247**	**239**	**486**	**868**	**963**	**1831**	**1115**	**1202**	**2317**
1880	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years.	**212**	**238**	**450**	**966**	**1094**	**2060**	**1178**	**1332**	**2510**
1885	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—Table VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1886.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864.	**156**	**463**	**127**	**159**	**74**	**330**	**357**	**952**	**1309**
1865	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1242
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1066	1469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1075	1474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1243	1639
Average of 5 Years.	**183**	**527**	**124**	**149**	**83**	**372**	**390**	**1048**	**1438**
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of 5 Years.	**179**	**713**	**132**	**230**	**90**	**444**	**401**	**1387**	**1788**
1875	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of 5 Years.	**194**	**861**	**161**	**265**	**99**	**482**	**454**	**1608**	**2062**
1880	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of 5 Years.	**184**	**982**	**135**	**394**	**99**	**561**	**418**	**1937**	**2355**
1885	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402

APPENDIX A.—Table VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1886.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858	1253·5	1167·5	2421·0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35·8	42·6	39·1	33·6	40·3	37·2	8·6	8·0	8·4
„ 1859	1307·0	1242·5	2549·5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35·9	36·6	36·0	32·1	40·8	36·5	8·1	7·4	7·8
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	1434·8	1440·4	2875·2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34·7	37·1	35·9	35·0	39·0	37·0	9·2	7·1	8·2
Year 1865	1575·0	1700·5	3275·5	540	586	1126	198	215	413	174	207	381	107	119	226	34·2	34·4	34·4	36·6	36·6	36·7	6·7	6·9	6·9
„ 1866	1716·5	1735·0	3451·5	779	771	1550	227	263	490	226	230	456	143	142	285	45·3	44·4	44·9	27·8	34·1	31·6	8·3	8·1	8·3
1867	1816·0	1834·0	3650·0	664	727	1391	219	288	507	141	142	283	194	144	338	36·6	39·6	38·1	33·0	39·6	36·4	10·7	7·8	9·3
„ 1868	1968·0	1991·0	3959·0	661	701	1362	235	296	531	168	175	343	161	157	318	33·6	35·2	34·4	35·6	40·8	39·0	8·2	7·9	8·0
„ 1869	2189·8	2184·7	4374·5	899	944	1843	272	315	587	199	228	427	210	198	408	41·0	43·2	42·1	30·2	33·3	31·9	9·5	9·0	9·3
Average of 5 Years	1853·1	1889·0	3742·1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38·2	39·5	38·9	32·5	36·9	34·7	8·8	8·0	8·4
Year 1870	2237·5	2249·5	4487·0	697	824	1521	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	195	396	31·1	36·6	33·9	41·9	42·1	42·0	8·9	8·6	8·8
„ 1871	2246·0	2286·5	4532·5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	236	232	468	186	198	384	33·6	35·5	34·6	40·1	40·6	40·4	8·3	8·7	8·5
„ 1872	2289·5	2328·5	4618·0	784	858	1642	306	396	702	222	238	460	212	183	395	34·2	36·8	35·6	39·0	46·2	42·1	9·3	7·9	8·6
„ 1873	2309·5	2382·5	4692·0	829	965	1794	337	406	743	280	312	592	222	179	401	35·9	40·5	38·2	40·7	42·8	41·4	9·6	7·5	8·5
„ 1874	2380·5	2479·5	4860·0	906	958	1864	333	389	722	235	253	488	191	185	376	38·1	38·6	38·4	36·8	40·6	38·7	8·0	7·5	7·7
Average of 5 Years	2292·6	2345·3	4637·9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34·6	37·7	36·2	39·6	42·3	41·0	8·8	8·0	8·4
Year 1875	2466·0	2609·0	5075·0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38·6	37·7	38·2	34·1	43·2	38·7	9·6	6·6	8·0
„ 1876	2501·5	2695·5	5197·0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	34·7	36·2	35·4	38·4	44·5	41·6	8·4	8·0	8·2
„ 1877	2578·0	2764·5	5342·5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	254	271	525	206	183	389	34·6	36·8	35·8	36·4	45·1	41·0	8·	6·6	7·3
„ 1878	2680·0	2870·5	5550·5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34·5	33·8	34·1	36·4	42·7	39·6	7·9	6·7	7·3
„ 1879	2798·0	2932·0	5730·0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33·2	31·3	32·4	35·9	46·8	41·3	8·3	7·0	7·7
Average of 5 Years	2604·7	2774·3	5379·0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35·1	35·1	35·1	36·2	44·4	40·4	8·4	7·0	7·7
Year 1880	2890·5	2981·5	5872·0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29·5	34·4	32·0	41·1	40·9	41·0	7·4	7·9	7·7
„ 1881	3013·1	3096·1	6109·2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	230	461	33·9	38·4	36·2	36·4	41·9	39·4	7·7	7·4	7·5
1882	3035·5	3153·5	6189·0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	520	30·6	34·8	32·8	37·7	42·7	40·5	9·3	7·5	8·4
1883	3028·5	3186·5	6215·0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	346	335	681	250	261	511	33·4	36·0	34·7	41·4	43·6	42·6	8·3	8·2	8·2
„ 1884	3035·0	3237·0	6272·0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34·9	36·0	35·4	42·2	40·7	41·4	8·6	7·3	7·9
Average of 5 Years	3000·5	3130·9	6131·4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32·5	35·9	34·2	39·8	42·0	41·0	8·3	7·7	8·0
Year 1885	3056·0	3245·0	6301·0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	33·9	34·2	34·1	34·6	40·1	37·4	8·6	7·9	8·3
„ 1886	3074·0	3237·5	6311·5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33·1	32·7	32·9	41·1	42·5	41·8	8·2	7·2	7·7

APPENDIX A.—Table VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1886.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858	355·0	462·0	817·0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35·2	48·0	42·5	38·4	38·7	38·6	8·4	7·5	8·0
„ 1859	351·5	490·0	841·5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32·1	34·3	33·4	38·9	39·3	39·1	10·8	6·1	8·1
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	385·9	501·5	887·4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34·3	34·5	34·4	24·3	35·0	30·5	7·9	8·2	8·0
Year 1865	342·5	422·5	765·0	123	161	284	47	58	105	38	48	86	32	35	67	35·9	38·1	37·1	38·2	36·0	37·0	9·3	8·2	8·8
„ 1866	302·5	407·5	710·0	145	215	360	43	55	98	148	174	322	31	35	66	47·9	52·7	50·7	29·6	25·5	27·2	10·2	8·5	9·3
„ 1867	264·0	340·7	604·7	129	179	308	33	64	97	62	140	202	28	27	55	48·8	52·5	50·9	25·6	35·7	31·5	10·6	7·9	9·1
„ 1868	217·0	312·8	529·8	110	156	266	38	52	90	39	36	75	23	19	42	50·7	49·9	50·2	34·6	33·3	33·8	10·6	6·1	7·9
„ 1869	166·7	270·6	437·3	83	129	212	40	53	93	148	191	339	11	24	35	49·8	47·7	48·5	48·2	41·1	43·9	6·6	8·8	8·0
Average of 5 Years	258·5	350·8	609·3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45·6	47·9	46·9	34·1	33·6	33·6	9·7	8·0	8·7
Year 1870	120·5	212·5	333·0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88·6	64·9	73·6	26·2	28·4	27·3	14·1	12·7	13·2
„ 1871	130·5	215·5	346·0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67·4	61·3	63·6	21·6	23·5	22·7	15·3	4·2	8·4
„ 1872	138·5	217·0	355·5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	79	13	18	31	44·0	33·6	37·7	27·9	39·7	34·3	9·4	8·3	8·7
„ 1873	129·0	210·0	339·0	47	93	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	36·4	44·3	41·3	29·8	35·5	33·6	15·5	7·1	10·3
„ 1874	111·5	200·5	312·0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38·6	35·9	36·9	55·8	37·5	44·3	8·1	9·0	8·7
Average of 5 Years	126·0	211·1	337·1	69	102	171	20	32	52	39	62	101	16	17	33	54·9	48·1	50·7	29·5	31·3	30·4	12·5	8·2	9·8
Year 1875	78·0	145·0	223·0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47·4	37·9	41·3	56·8	45·5	50·0	10·3	7·6	8·5
„ 1876	75·0	125·0	200·0	35	52	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46·7	41·6	43·5	31·4	38·5	35·6	16·0	2·4	7·5
„ 1877	77·5	129·0	206·5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52·9	34·9	41·6	34·1	55·6	45·3	10·3	7·8	8·7
„ 1878	76·7	130·0	206·7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44·3	39·2	41·1	47·1	35·3	40·0	16·9	5·4	9·7
„ 1879	73·5	127·7	201·2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34·0	26·6	29·3	24·0	44·1	35·6	6·8	4·7	5·5
Average of 5 Years	76·1	131·3	207·4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	16	45·2	36·1	39·1	39·5	43·5	43·2	12·1	5·6	7·7
Year 1880	50·0	107·5	157·5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28·0	27·0	27·3	35·7	37·9	37·2	10·0	2·8	5·1
„ 1881	47·5	109·0	156·5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35·8	22·0	26·2	52·9	50·0	51·2	6·3	5·5	5·8
„ 1882	44·5	108·0	152·5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29·2	21·3	23·6	38·5	30·4	33·3	18·0	7·4	10·5
„ 1883	46·5	110·0	156·5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36·6	25·5	28·8	17·6	7·1	11·1	8·6	5·5	6·4
„ 1884	48·0	107·5	155·5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16·7	12·1	13·5	87·5	61·5	71·4	2·1	9·3	7·1
Average of 5 Years	47·3	108·4	155·7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29·2	21·6	23·8	42·0	34·2	37·8	8·9	6·1	7·1
Year 1885	44·0	99·5	143·5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13·6	26·1	22·3	33·3	53·8	50·0	13·6	8·0	9·8
„ 1886	40·5	97·5	138·0	11	20	31	3	5	8	8	12	20	3	11	14	27·2	20·5	22·5	27·3	25·0	25·8	7·4	11·3	10·1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1886.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Disharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	187·0	245·0	432·0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58·8	67·7	63·9	40·9	52·4	48·6	19·7	15·1	17·1
,, 1859	199·5	268·5	468·0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65·8	60·4	62·6	43·5	58·6	51·9	18·5	8·5	12·8
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	**204·0**	**280·0**	**484·0**	**124**	**133**	**257**	**62**	**72**	**134**	**28**	**34**	**62**	**33**	**28**	**61**	**60·6**	**47·4**	**53·1**	**49·8**	**54·1**	**52·1**	**16·3**	**10·1**	**12·6**
YEAR 1865	219·0	276·5	495·5	93	117	210	46	59	105	25	33	58	22	20	42	42·4	42·3	42·4	49·4	50·4	50·0	10·0	7·2	8·5
,, 1866	194·0	247·7	441·7	72	93	165	35	44	79	15	22	37	21	23	44	37·1	37·5	37·4	48·6	47·3	47·9	10·8	9·3	10·0
,, 1867	189·5	250·0	439·5	94	105	199	49	45	94	29	31	60	25	24	49	49·6	42·0	45·3	52·1	42·8	47·2	13·2	9·6	11·1
,, 1868	190·0	253·5	443·5	92	108	200	50	58	108	14	24	38	18	23	41	48·4	42·2	45·1	54·3	53·7	54·0	9·5	9·0	9·2
,, 1869	199·0	283·0	482·0	94	179	273	40	63	103	46	56	102	16	17	33	47·2	63·2	56·6	42·5	35·2	37·7	8·0	6·0	6·8
Average of 5 Years	**198·3**	**262·1**	**460·4**	**89**	**120**	**209**	**44**	**54**	**98**	**26**	**33**	**59**	**20**	**21**	**41**	**44·9**	**45·9**	**45·4**	**49·4**	**44·7**	**46·9**	**10·3**	**8·2**	**8·9**
YEAR 1870	212·5	336·0	548·5	103	146	249	50	76	126	35	47	82	18	33	51	48·4	43·4	45·4	48·5	52·0	50·6	8·4	9·8	9·3
,, 1871	217·5	335·0	552·5	126	130	256	61	57	118	32	25	57	26	39	65	57·9	38·8	46·3	48·4	43·8	46·1	12·0	11·6	11·8
,, 1872	224·5	342·0	566·5	114	127	241	55	68	123	22	31	53	30	24	54	50·8	37·1	42·5	48·2	53·5	51·0	13·4	7·0	9·5
,, 1873	295·0	414·5	709·5	211	255	466	81	105	186	50	61	111	41	48	89	71·5	61·5	65·7	38·4	41·2	39·9	13·9	11·6	12·5
,, 1874	315·5	438·5	754·0	140	183	323	75	84	159	41	46	87	20	46	66	44·4	41·7	42·8	53·6	45·9	49·2	6·3	10·5	8·8
Average of 5 Years	**253·0**	**373·2**	**626·2**	**139**	**168**	**307**	**64**	**78**	**142**	**36**	**42**	**78**	**27**	**38**	**65**	**54·9**	**45·1**	**49·0**	**46·4**	**46·4**	**46·3**	**10·7**	**10·2**	**10·4**
YEAR 1875	361·0	441·0	802·0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88·9	67·1	76·9	21·8	34·8	28·0	10·5	13·4	12·1
,, 1876	457·5	565·0	1022·5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91·6	85·1	88·0	34·1	28·9	31·3	14·0	8·1	10·8
,, 1877	470·0	595·0	1065·0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74·5	56·3	64·3	39·4	40·0	39·7	11·3	9·7	10·4
,, 1878	501·5	613·5	1115·0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67·8	56·2	61·4	37·4	39·4	38·4	11·8	9·8	10·7
,, 1879	543·0	641·0	1184·0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	121	64·1	51·5	57·3	33·3	37·9	35·5	13·6	7·3	10·2
Average of 5 Years	**466·6**	**571·1**	**1037·7**	**356**	**357**	**713**	**119**	**127**	**246**	**131**	**132**	**263**	**58**	**54**	**112**	**76·2**	**62·6**	**68·7**	**33·4**	**35·6**	**34·5**	**12·3**	**9·5**	**10·8**
YEAR 1880	581·5	704·0	1285·5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	62·8	59·5	61·0	44·4	36.5	40·2	8·3	8·7	8·5
,, 1881	617·5	728·5	1346·0	354	331	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57·3	45·4	50·9	34·5	51·4	42·6	9·2	9·1	9·1
,, 1882	616·0	729·5	1345·5	332	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	250	44	51	95	53·9	43·7	48·4	41·9	43·9	42 9	7·1	7·0	7·1
,, 1883	646·5	741·0	1387·5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48·7	47·0	47·8	43·5	41·7	42·5	11·3	8·9	10·0
,, 1884	670·0	746·5	1416·5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46·3	39·2	42·6	42·6	43·3	43·0	11·2	7·6	9·3
Average of 5 Years	**626·3**	**729·9**	**1356·2**	**335**	**342**	**677**	**138**	**147**	**285**	**114**	**116**	**230**	**59**	**60**	**119**	**53·5**	**46·9**	**49·9**	**41·3**	**43·0**	**42·1**	**9·5**	**8·2**	**8·8**
YEAR 1885	676·5	763·5	1440·0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39·9	40·9	40·4	40·0	42·6	41·4	9·5	6·9	8·1
,, 1886	687·0	757·5	1444·5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40·6	37·8	39·1	41·6	47·2	44·4	9·6	7·1	8·3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1886.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions. (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	121·0	193·5	314·5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17·3	18·0	17·8	...	14·3	8·9	9·9	8·2	8·9
" 1859	129·5	225·0	354·5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39·3	26·6	31·3	1·9	6·6	4·5	14·7	5·7	9·0
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	153·9	229·7	383·6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25·1	21·3	22·9	8·3	13·1	10·2	9·5	9·3	9·4
YEAR 1865	204·5	297·5	502·0	59	83	142	...	5	5	15	11	26	16	12	28	28·8	27·8	28·3	...	6·0	3·5	5·9	4·0	5·6
" 1866	242·1	343·1	585·2	58	101	159	1	5	6	21	102	123	19	18	37	23·9	29·4	27·2	1·7	4·9	3·8	7·8	5·2	6·3
" 1867	237·2	352·5	589·7	32	127	159	2	4	6	24	48	72	26	34	60	13·5	36·0	27 0	6·2	3·1	3·8	10·9	9·6	10·2
" 1868	240·8	361·1	601·9	56	79	135	14	11	25	26	34	60	20	31	51	23·2	21·8	22·4	23·2	13·9	18·5	8·3	8·6	8·5
" 1869	241·5	373·0	614·5	78	96	174	5	6	11	22	27	49	26	26	52	32·3	25·7	28·3	5·1	6·2	6·3	10·7	6·9	8·5
Average of 5 Years	233·2	345·4	578·6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24·3	28·1	26·6	7·8	6·4	6·5	9·2	7·0	7·8
YEAR 1870	246·0	356·0	602·0	68	70	138	2	6	8	7	12	19	23	27	50	27·6	19·6	22·9	7·3	8·6	5·8	9·3	7·6	8·3
" 1871	267·0	356·0	623·0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	34	61	19·5	20·5	20·1	3·8	11·0	8·0	10·1	9·6	9·8
" 1872	281·0	353·0	634·0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16·4	15·9	16·1	4·3	5·4	4·9	5·3	5·4	5·4
" 1873	244·5	307·5	552·0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18·4	21·1	19·9	11·1	12·3	11·8	6·1	8·8	7·6
" 1874	247·5	322·5	570·0	43	57	100	4	4	8	20	20	40	17	28	45	17·4	17·7	17·5	9·3	7·0	8·0	6·9	8·7	7·9
Average of 5 Years	257·2	339·0	596·2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19·8	18·9	19·3	5·9	9·0	7·8	7·5	8·0	7·7
YEAR 1875	254·5	336·5	591·0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14·9	20·5	18·1	2·6	5·8	4·7	4·7	7·4	6·3
" 1876	295·0	349·5	644·5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21·4	17·2	19·1	14·3	5·0	9·8	3·7	6·9	5·4
" 1877	297·0	357·5	654·5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14·5	17·1	15·9	18·6	18·0	18·3	7·7	5·6	6·6
" 1878	290·5	360·0	650·5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12·4	13·1	12·8	2·8	12·8	8·4	3·8	6·9	5·5
" 1879	296·0	370·5	666·5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16·2	17·5	17·0	14·6	10·8	12·4	8·4	6·2	7·2
Average of 5 Years	286·6	354·8	641·4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15·9	17·0	16·5	11·4	10·3	10·4	5·7	6·6	6·1
YEAR 1880	311·0	374·0	685·0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18·3	16·0	17·1	3·5	8·3	6·0	6·1	6·4	6·3
" 1881	323·0	393·0	716·0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14·9	15·0	14·9	2·1	6·8	4·7	7·7	5·3	6·4
" 1882	323·5	393·5	717·0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14·5	16·5	15·6	...	...	...	5·3	6·4	5·9
" 1883	325·5	392·0	717·5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15·4	16·1	15·7	14·0	11·1	12·4	4·9	5·4	5·2
" 1884	345·0	397·5	742·5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19·7	19.9	19·8	2·9	8·9	6·1	5·2	5·5	5·4
Average of 5 Years	325·6	390·0	715·6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16·6	16·7	16·6	4·4	7·1	5·9	5·8	5·8	5·9
YEAR 1885	386·5	418·5	805·0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37·3	32·5	34·8	9·0	5·1	7·1	4·1	7·4	5·8
" 1886	427·5	427·0	854·5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23·9	22·0	22·9	3·9	7·4	5·6	4·7	8·0	6·3

APPENDIX A.—Table VIII.

The Mortality per cent. of the Patients Resident, and the Percentage of Each Cause of Death to Deaths from all Causes in Royal and District Asylums during the Twenty-nine Years 1858–86.

Name of Asylum.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.	Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a year after Admission.		Average Percentage of Deaths of Males and Females from Specific Causes.																													
								Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility, and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown	
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	15·9	12·7	29	7·7	5·4	41·3	39·7	9·6	10·4	9·6	3·8	24·6	6·8	3·5	7·9	6·1	3·5	5·4	13·3	12·6	13·6	7·2	7·6	4·6	3·0	2·6	2·4	2·2	3·2	3·2	8·4	6·9	13·3	1·9	2·2	...	0.5
Argyll	8·4	7·6	23	6·9	6·2	47·9	37·7	7·2	5·1	5·7	3·4	14·5	2·3	3·6	10·3	7·7	4·6	16·5	14·3	17·0	14·8	7·2	8·0	1·0	2·3	3·6	5·7	2·1	2·3	1·5	6·9	8·8	16·0	3·6	3·4	...	0.6
Ayr	10·5	11·8	16	9·4	8·3	57·1	45·5	10·7	6·9	11·3	4·8	18·4	...	4·2	9·0	...	1·6	12·5	16·9	11·3	7·4	7·1	11·6	3·0	3·7	1·2	1·6	...	3·2	0·6	7·9	17·9	23·3	1·8	2·1	...	...
Banff (Ladysbridge)	2·4	2·9	21	5·0	6·4	36·0	36·7	20·0	10·0	8·0	3·3	12·0	5·0	4·0	6·7	10·0	5·0	14·0	13·3	4·0	6·7	4·0	10·0	2·0	10·0	4·0	8·3	2·0	3·3	4·0	3·3	6·0	15·0	6·0	...	...	...
Banff (Woodpark)	...	3·3	6	...	10·7	...	30·0	...	25·0	...	5·0	...	5·0	...	...	...	...	...	15·0	...	10·0	...	10·0	...	10·0	...	5·0	...	...	...	5·0	...	10·0	...	...	...	...
Dumfries	16·6	13·2	29	7·1	6·9	31·0	35·2	10·6	8·9	7·7	3·4	14·0	3·1	2·9	5·7	4·6	5·2	9·2	15·7	14·2	11·7	7·9	6·3	3·3	4·7	2·7	1·6	2·5	3·9	3·5	6·0	14·0	22·5	2·9	1·3	...	...
Dundee	10·4	8·1	29	9·8	5·3	41·9	46·2	19·8	22·4	5·7	5·9	26·7	6·8	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·7	8·3	14·0	11·9	5·5	6·6	8·9	2·3	1·3	1·0	3·0	2·0	3·0	2·0	5·1	9·2	19·9	1·7	1·2	...	...
Edinburgh	38·8	30·4	29	10·6	8·1	45·1	45·2	3·6	4·1	5·7	4·2	26·0	7·3	3·6	7·9	10·2	12·8	16·5	19·4	9·0	6·8	6·3	7·7	2·5	4·1	2·7	3·4	0·9	3·0	3·4	4·8	8·2	13·3	1·4	1·1	...	...
Elgin	3·1	3·1	29	7·7	7·8	36·7	36·0	23·3	5·6	3·3	10·1	7·8	2·2	1·1	5·6	1·1	...	19·0	22·5	6·7	5·6	17·8	9·0	1·1	4·5	3·3	1·1	...	2·2	...	3·4	12·2	25·8	3·3	1·1	...	1·1
Fife	8·5	10·1	20	6·4	6·8	43·5	43.6	6·5	2·0	7·6	5·9	18·2	5·4	2·9	5·4	6·5	12·9	12·4	17·3	16·5	16·3	7·6	11·4	2·4	2·0	3·5	3·5	...	0·5	6·5	3·0	5·3	12·4	4·1	2·0	...	...
Glasgow Royal	28·4	22·0	29	10·0	9·3	46·2	44·2	5·0	5·3	6·2	3·0	19·9	4·5	2·8	7·1	24·1	20·5	11·5	24·4	11·3	8·9	5·9	4·4	1·4	3·8	1·4	3 4	0·7	2·4	1·7	3·0	6·1	8·0	1·8	1·1	0·1	0·2
Glasgow District	8·2	8·0	5	8·1	9·4	70·7	72·5	14·6	7·5	2·4	5·0	12·2	12·5	2·4	2.5	19·5	27·5	12·2	7·5	9·8	7·5	17·1	15·0	4·9	2·5	...	...	...	...	4·9	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington	3·8	4·5	19	9·4	9·0	37·5	29·1	4·2	7·0	9·7	4·6	12·5	5·8	1·4	1·2	8·3	4·6	11·1	24·4	8·3	18·6	5·6	3·5	4·2	2·3	4·2	3·5	...	...	1·4	2·3	22·2	18·6	6·9	3·5	...	...
Inverness	13·5	13·8	22	7·9	8·4	26·8	27·4	11·7	6·3	6·0	5·6	5·0	0·7	1·0	2·9	1·0	0·7	34·2	26·7	11·4	10·2	2·7	6·3	1·7	2·3	2·0	1·0	3·7	5·6	5·7	5·3	11·7	25·1	1·7	1·3	0·3	...
Mid-Lothian	9·0	8·9	12	8·6	8·2	38·0	43·0	8·3	4·7	12·0	7·5	13·0	1·9	5·6	2·8	5·6	3·7	6·5	14·0	22·2	12·1	5·6	18·7	6·5	6·5	0·9	3·7	0·9	...	3·7	...	4·6	23·4	4·6	0·9	...	...
Montrose	17·6	20·4	29	9·1	8·4	36·0	32.7	8·4	8·8	7·5	2·7	12·4	3·7	2·2	4·6	8·2	5·9	20·4	29·9	14·9	7·6	6·5	5·1	3·1	3·0	2·0	3·6	1·8	4·9	2·9	4·4	7·7	14·6	2·0	1·2	...	...
Perth Royal	3·1	2·4	29	6·0	4·9	36·7	56·3	12·2	12·7	3·3	4·2	11·1	1·4	8·9	15·5	4·4	2·8	4·4	5·6	6·7	12·7	12·3	4·2	7·8	5·6	4·4	4·2	3·3	1·4	3·3	7·0	17·8	19·7	...	2·8	...	...
Perth District	8·1	9·6	22	7·6	7·1	42·5	34·6	·8	6·6	5·6	2·4	13·4	3·8	1·7	2·4	19·0	18·0	8·9	13·3	10·6	17·5	8·9	12·3	6·1	3·8	1·1	2·4	0·6	2·4	1·7	3·8	11·7	9·9	2·8	1·4	...	...
Roxburgh	8·0	6·3	19	8·9	6·7	40·8	26·9	10 5	12·6	7·2	9·2	6·6	0·8	4·6	5·9	10·5	3·4	11·8	11·8	11·8	10·1	8·6	5·9	4·6	7·5	2·6	1·7	2·0	2·5	6·6	6·7	8·6	20·2	3·9	1·7	...	...
Stirling	12.8	15·1	16	9·2	9·5	53·2	47·5	6·8	7·9	7·3	7·0	17·1	4·1	2·9	3·7	7·8	6·6	15·6	19·4	13·2	10·7	6·3	7·4	3·4	4·6	2·4	3·3	1·0	1·2	3·4	4·5	11·7	18·2	1·0	1·2	...	...
General Averages	12·7	11·6	...	8·6	7·5	41·8	40·0	8·4	7·6	6·9	4·4	18·2	4·4	3·0	5·9	9·7	8·7	13·9	19·6	11·9	10·0	6·9	7·5	2·9	3·7	2·3	3·0	1·4	3·0	3·1	4·9	9·2	15·7	2·2	1·5	...	0·1

APPENDIX A.—Table IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Twenty-eight Years, 1859–86.

YEARS.	Admitted to Roll of Patients in Private Dwellings.							Ceased to be Patients in Private Dwellings.									Died.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.		
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		Transferred from Asylums.		Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
During 1859	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4·3	4·9	4·7
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	5·7	5·3	5·5
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	46	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	5·5	6·2	5·9
During 1870	33	36	29	35	62	71	133	5	9	14	13	4	17	11	20	31	29	48	77	648	815	1463	8	12	11	4·4	5·9	5·3
„ 1871	28	46	26	69	54	115	169	7	15	22	8	5	13	12	26	38	30	37	67	645	847	1492	13	13	13	4·6	4·4	4·5
„ 1872	24	44	36	60	60	104	164	5	11	16	13	12	25	17	27	44	28	54	82	642	847	1489	8	11	10	4·4	6·4	5·5
„ 1873	26	31	42	57	68	88	156	9	11	20	17	10	27	21	29	50	50	56	106	613	829	1442	13	13	13	8·2	6·7	7·4
„ 1874	22	38	30	36	52	74	126	9	10	19	8	9	17	18	32	50	43	49	92	584	803	1387	17	14	15	7·4	6·1	6·6
Average of 5 Years	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	5·7	5·9	5·8
During 1875	55	83	16	40	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	33	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	5·8	6·2	6·0
„ 1876	55	77	17	41	72	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47	35	47	82	576	841	1417	1	6	4	6·1	5·6	5·8
„ 1877	30	60	8	28	38	88	126	4	8	12	7	4	11	14	40	54	35	46	81	554	831	1385	11	9	10	6·3	5·5	5·8
„ 1878	53	58	26	31	79	89	168	4	5	9	9	11	20	22	28	50	36	40	76	562	836	1398	5	6	5	6·4	4·8	5·4
„ 1879	45	48	30	48	75	96	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	52	36	34	70	567	848	1415	8	13	11	6·3	4·0	4·9
Average of 5 Years	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	6·2	5·2	5·6
During 1880	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	24	40	64	604	912	1516	8	5	6	4·0	4·4	4·2
„ 1881	48	85	34	61	82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	957	1568	1	10	7	6·5	5 1	5·7
„ 1882	51	73	86	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	36	58	94	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	5·4	5·6	5·6
„ 1883	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	24	40	41	81	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	6	4	5	5·6	5·6	5·6
„ 1884	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	4·0	5·5	4 9
Average of 5 Years	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	5·1	5·3	5·
During 1885	49	73	111	176	160	249	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	40	49	89	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	5·0	3·9	4·3
„ 1886	50	57	90	142	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	59	103	46	76	122	837	1303	2140	7	4	5	5·0	5·8	5·7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE X.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1886.

Populations for 1881.	SCOTLAND. 3,735,573		Aberdeen. 268,365		Argyll. 76,604		Ayr. 217,630		Banff. 61,313		Berwick. 35,273		Bute. 17,634		Caithness. 39,859	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.
1860	1015	125	82	9	10	9	43	8	11	3	9	2	10	...	5	14
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1860–1864	989·0	110·4	80·8	6·8	1[illegible]·2	7·2	43·0	5·2	11·0	2·2	8·6	1·4	5·8	0·6	7·4	6·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on Populations of 1861)	31	3	35	3	[illegible]3	9	22	3	18	4	24	4	35	4	18	15
1865	998	106	73	12	[illegible]7	11	45	4	18	7	7	1	3	2	11	5
1866	1085	122	89	3	[illegible]3	14	42	13	17	3	7	3	3	...	7	4
1867	1215	138	99	1	[illegible]2	4	65	16	17	6	5	3	7	1	11	5
1868	1301	112	79	8	[illegible]9	6	66	9	11	5	7	1	2	1	4	6
1869	1451	65	120	...	[illegible]6	5	66	4	18	..	17	...	5	...	11	3
Absolute Annual Average	1210·0	108·6	92·0	8·0	2[illegible]·4	8·0	56·8	9·2	16·2	4·2	8·6	1·6	4·0	0·8	8·8	4·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861–71)	36	3	38	3	[illegible]9	11	28	5	26	7	24	4	24	5	22	12
1870	1345	69	105	7	[illegible]4	3	71	3	22	2	8	1	5	...	13	8
1871	1341	74	101	0	[illegible]8	3	64	2	18	2	8	1	8	1	1	5
1872	1455	68	87	9	[illegible]9	8	69	4	20	1	10	3	6	...	9	...
1873	1609	57	91	8	46	4	98	5	4	1	6	1	16	...	4	3
1874	1579	60	116	5	40	2	83	1	27	1	12	2	10	...	11	1
Absolute Annual Average	1465·8	65·6	100·0	7·8	3[illegible]·4	4·0	77·0	3·0	18·2	1·4	8·8	1·6	9·0	0·2	7·6	3·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	42	2	39	3	50	5	38	1	29	2	24	4	52	1	19	9
1875	1693	138	109	5	46	4	91	4	26	6	9	5	7	2	16	4
1876	1807	132	109	8	56	10	98	4	19	6	8	...	9	..	16	14
1877	1894	90	127	3	45	5	95	2	22	4	15	4	6	..	11	10
1878	1861	111	118	8	40	1	103	7	17	4	18	2	13	3	9	6
1879	1800	93	123	5	50	2	100	6	14	4	14	1	12	3	11	3
Absolute Annual Average	1811·0	112·8	117·2	5·8	4[illegible]·4	4·4	97·4	4·6	19·6	4·8	12·8	2·4	9·4	1·6	12·6	7·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871–81)	49	3	43	2	63	6	48	2	32	8	35	7	54	9	32	19
1880	1970	144	122	15	50	5	102	6	31	5	8	3	9	...	17	7
1881	2089	133	139	9	62	6	97	1	30	4	15	2	13	1	10	7
1882	1932	124	140	8	62	4	103	2	19	2	5	2	10	...	12	5
1883	2089	142	123	8	61	9	111	3	22	9	16	1	8	1	19	8
1884	2043	92	127	6	50	3	111	1	26	...	12	1	8	...	16	6
Absolute Annual Average	2024·6	127·0	130·2	9·2	5[illegible]·0	5·4	104·8	2·6	25·6	4·0	11·2	1·8	9 6	0·4	14·8	6·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	53	3	48	3	74	7	47	1	42	7	32	5	54	2	37	17
1885	2011	122	127	11	58	2	113	5	32	1	12	2	8	1	13	9
1886	1926	107	105	9	54	3	122	4	27	4	13	3	8	...	13	6

Populations for 1881.	Clackmannan. 28,721		Dumbarton. 78,182		Dumfries. 76,167		Edinburgh. 389,204		Elgin. 44,260		Fife. 172,131		Forfar. 266,020		Haddington. 38,510	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.
1860	3	1	17	2	19	3	1[illegible]9	4	17	3	40	3	72	6	11	3
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1860–1864	4·0	1·8	14·8	0·8	23·2	2·6	14[illegible]·6	4·2	14·0	2·0	39·0	3·8	74·8	3·6	10·4	1·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on Populations of 1861)	18	8	27	1	31	3	[illegible]9	1	32	5	25	2	34	2	28	3
1865	5	...	13	...	31	4	1[illegible]5	6	12	2	32	1	90	4	14	3
1866	6	...	18	1	34	4	1[illegible]3	6	14	2	33	7	91	6	12	2
1867	5	1	16	3	28	2	179	8	10	1	42	1	97	11	15	1
1868	4	2	18	...	33	2	198	5	13	4	61	5	98	3	17	4
1869	5	1	21	...	22	3	214	3	17	2	56	3	109	5	18	2
Absolute Annual Average	5·0	0·8	17·2	0·8	29·6	3·0	175·6	5·6	13·2	2·2	44·8	3·4	97·0	5·8	15·2	2·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861–71)	21	3	29	1	40	4	53	2	30	5	28	2	41	2	40	6
1870	9	...	17	1	35	1	1[illegible]8	4	15	..	47	1	83	1	16	...
1871	10	...	23	1	17	2	179	4	16	1	51	4	96	1	12	...
1872	11	2	18	...	35	1	187	4	16	...	59	...	110	4	8	...
1873	4	...	36	...	28	1	181	4	20	5	59	2	115	...	17	1
1874	11	1	24	...	33	...	205	7	17	2	56	3	116	5	20	...
Absolute Annual Average	9·0	0·6	23·6	0·4	29·6	1·0	189·0	4·6	16·8	1·6	54·4	2·0	104·0	2·2	14·6	0·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	37	2	37	1	40	1	53	1	38	4	33	1	40	1	39	1
1875	14	...	34	...	23	7	205	11	22	11	58	4	122	5	16	2
1876	5	2	27	1	28	4	255	6	20	5	48	3	125	3	18	1
1877	13	1	27	1	35	1	231	5	24	3	74	2	137	5	14	...
1878	9	...	25	3	37	3	256	3	20	6	50	4	150	2	12	...
1879	13	1	30	...	42	2	229	6	20	2	64	6	132	2	22	1
Absolute Annual Average	10·8	0·8	28·6	1·0	33·0	3·4	235·2	6·2	21·2	5·4	58·8	3·8	133·2	3·4	16·4	0·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871–81)	44	3	42		45	5	60	2	47	12	35	2	48	1	43	2
1880	12	...	35	...	24	3	269	12	25	3	73	2	138	7	11	2
1881	10	...	33	1	41	2	253	7	16	4	76	4	178	4	30	1
1882	15	1	35	...	38	4	231	6	32	2	79	5	141	6	28	1
1883	13	1	36	2	32	2	275	14	23	...	67	3	174	4	31	2
1884	13	1	35	...	35	...	271	11	30	2	82	2	165	3	28	...
Absolute Annual Average	12·6	0·6	34·8	0·6	34·0	2·2	259·8	10·0	25 2	2·2	75·4	3·2	159·2	4·8	24·6	1·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	43	2	43	1	44	3	65	2	57	5	43	2	59	2	64	3
1885	4	1	43	1	31	2	240	12	24	2	75	7	154	6	21	...
1886	9	...	33	...	31	1	240	6	25	2	75	2	122	9	20	1

Populations for 1881.	Inverness. 90,546		Kincardine. 35,465		Kinross. 6,063		Kirkcudbright. 42,127		Lanark. 942,206		Linlithgow. 44,022		Nairn. 8,847		Orkney. 32,044		Peebles. 13,713	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.
1860	17	6	17	...	3	...	19	1	230	7	13	...	1	...	3	2	4	1
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1860–1864	12·2	6·4	12·4	0·6	1·0	...	14·2	1·8	244·0	11·4	10·8	1·0	1·8	...	4·0	2·8	3·0	0·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on Populations of 1861)	14	7	36	2	13	...	34	4	35	2	27	3	18	...	13	9	42	2
1865	29	7	6	2	2	1	8	1	256	5	14	...	2	1	...	3	...	1
1866	20	7	8	2	5	...	11	6	291	13	10	3	1	...	4	1	2	...
1867	18	7	11	3	5	...	11	...	337	10	10	...	3	1	1	1	3	1
1868	37	8	13	...	2	...	14	3	339	4	12	...	4	2	5	2	3	2
1869	27	5	17	2	4	...	15	1	382	1	12	...	2	...	2	...	5	...
Absolute Annual Average	26·2	6·8	11·0	1·8	3·6	0·2	11·8	2·0	321·0	6·6	11·6	0·6	2·4	0·8	2·4	1·4	2·6	0·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861–71)	30	8	32	5	50	3	28	5	42	1	28	1	23	8	8	4	21	6
1870	28	...	9	2	...	2	9	4	360	2	11	...	1	...	1	1	4	...
1871	27	8	13	1	1	1	8	2	360	4	11	...	1	...	4	2	8	1
1872	40	3	15	2	...	...	14	4	392	3	15	...	1	1	3	2	1	...
1873	36	1	10	1	2	1	13	...	491	3	15	1	2	...	5	3	6	...
1874	35	4	12	...	3	...	13	1	426	5	17	...	3	...	4	3	5	...
Absolute Annual Average	33·2	3·2	11·8	1·2	1·2	0·8	11·4	2·2	405·8	3·4	13·4	0·2	1·6	0·2	3·4	2·2	4·8	0·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	39	4	34	3	17	11	27	5	47	...	32	...	17	2	11	7	38	2
1875	37	12	15	1	3	...	17	...	450	5	16	1	2	...	6	6	4	...
1876	25	12	7	2	2	...	13	1	568	2	24	2	5	...	2	11	2	...
1877	25	9	14	1	...	...	13	...	579	8	16	...	5	...	12	4	7	...
1878	29	10	11	...	1	...	8	1	571	13	15	...	4	1	10	3	7	...
1879	40	12	8	1	5	...	12	1	488	12	20	...	3	...	9	...	6	...
Absolute Annual Average	31·2	11·0	11·0	1·0	2·2	...	12·6	0·6	531·2	8·0	18·2	0·6	3·8	0·2	7·8	4·8	5·2	...
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871–81)	37	13	31	3	31	...	30	1	56	1	42	1	45	2	26	16	40	...
1880	69	16	19	1	2	...	16	1	531	20	24	1	8	..	13	4	4	1
1881	51	18	17	...	5	...	22	2	565	13	27	...	10	...	14	5	5	...
1882	6	20	12	2	1	1	15	..	539	18	24	1	5	...	11	5	5	...
1883	46	18	18	...	3	...	16	1	571	18	24	1	5	...	10	2	2	...
1884	41	17	14	...	6	...	12	..	608	9	18	2	3	...	11	3	6	...
Absolute Annual Average	50·6	17·8	16·0	0·6	3·4	0·2	16·2	0 8	562·8	15·6	23·4	1·0	6·2	...	11·8	3·8	4·4	0·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	56	20	45	2	57	3	38	2	58	2	53	2	69	...	37	12	31	...
1885	56	22	14	...	1	1	23	2	552	13	19	...	7	...	16	2	4	...
1886	42	11	13	...	4	..	19	1	538	9	24	...	10	...	8	2	7	...

Populations for 1881.	Perth. 128,884		Renfrew. 225,611		Ross. 79,467		Roxburgh. 59,771		Selkirk. 18,757		Shetland. 29,705		Stirling. 107,485		Sutherland. 22,376		Wigtown. 38,611	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.
1860	40	8	72	2	13	19	13	2	4	...	1	...	24	2	5	2	8	3
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1860–1864	42·2	8·0	70·0	1·4	9·8	9·6	15·0	6·0	2·8	0·8	3·4	2·6	25·2	3·4	4·6	1·6	9·0	3·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on Populations of 1861)	32	6	35	1	12	12	28	11	23	7	11	8	27	4	19	6	22	8
1865	34	3	66	1	13	5	10	..	4	1	4	8	30	1	1	1	13	3
1866	48	7	71	2	17	2	9	3	2	...	2	1	15	1	4	4	7	3
1867	37	10	73	6	17	14	13	1	1	1	2	2	31	...	4	3	10	4
1868	46	6	87	2	22	9	15	3	5	...	4	6	34	...	9	1	10	3
1869	53	7	107	...	16	2	23	...	4	...	3	2	32	...	5	2	7	6
Absolute Annual Average	43·6	6·6	80·8	2·2	17·0	6·4	14·0	1·4	3·2	0·4	3·0	3·8	28·4	0·4	4·6	2·2	9·4	3·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861–71)	34	5	37	1	21	8	26	3	23	3	9	12	29	...	19	9	24	10
1870	44	6	104	3	25	8	21	1	8	...	2	2	32	3	4	1	9	2
1871	51	2	119	2	20	7	16	...	9	...	8	6	39	...	4	1	10	...
1872	42	1	134	2	28	6	28	...	2	...	4	1	37	4	4	1	13	2
1873	58	6	114	...	29	3	23	...	7	...	8	...	50	1	2	...	13	2
1874	60	1	97	2	37	4	17	...	4	...	5	3	44	3	7	2	9	2
Absolute Annual Average	51·0	3·2	113·6	1·8	27·8	5·6	21·0	0·2	6·0	...	5·4	2·4	40·4	2·2	4·2	1·0	10·8	1·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	41		51	1	34	7	37	...	37	...	17	8	41	2	18	4	29	4
1875	71	15	115	2	40	9	31	1	6	...	9	5	47	3	11	4	15	4
1876	59	9	125	...	34	13	16	...	4	1	8	4	49	3	7	4	16	1
1877	74	8	134	...	28	7	19	...	8	..	7	1	60	1	7	4	10	1
1878	74	5	115	...	34	9	16	1	8	..	11	7	56	4	6	4	13	1
1879	65	3	115	3	35	9	19	...	8	..	12	5	60	1	7	...	12	2
Absolute Annual Average	68·6	8·0	120·4	1·0	34·2	9·4	20·2	0·4	5·8	0·2	9·4	4·4	54·4	2·4	7·6	3·2	13·2	1·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871–81)	56	6	54	...	42	11	34	1	31	1	30	14	55	2	34	14	37	5
1880	65	8	131	...	45	10	29	1	5	...	7	6	53	1	10	3	13	1
1881	72	12	146	2	30	13	27	1	9	...	9	6	54	1	6	5	17	2
1882	57	9	131	2	28	3	24	...	9	...	6	7	51	2	12	2	11	4
1883	74	9	126	1	38	12	26	...	12	...	19	7	67	4	10	...	11	2
1884	65	4	116	1	26	4	29	1	5	...	10	2	40	2	11	7	13	4
Absolute Annual Average	66·6	8·4	130·0	1·2	33·4	8·4	27·0	0·6	8·0	...	10·2	5·6	53·0	2·0	9·8	3·4	13·0	2·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	52	7	56	1	42	11	44	1	40	...	35	19	48	2	44	15	34	7
1885	70	1	141	1	42	10	24	...	10	...	8	1	48	1	9	2	9	4
1886	77	9	139	...	36	11	24	...	2	...	14	5	50	1	9	3	13	5

* Patients in Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—Table XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1887.

Populations for 1861	SCOTLAND. 3,735,573		Aberdeen. 268,365		Argyll. 76,804		Ayr. 217,630		Banff. 61,213		Berwick. 35,273		Bute. 17,634		Caithness. 39,859		Clackmannan. 28,721		Dumbarton. 78,182		Dumfries. 76,167		Edinburgh. 389,304		Elgin. 44,260		Fife. 172,131		Forfar. 266,020	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
1861	3470	1787	290	116	90	132	183	122	34	53	29	32	20	20	29	70	21	12	52	17	99	53	329	78	54	34	199	76	329	64
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861–1865	3617·6	1690·6	301·2	112·0	97·2	120·0	138·0	106·0	44·0	45·2	31·0	29·0	18·6	17·0	36·6	64·6	22·6	9·6	51·8	19·0	98·8	46·4	553·2	79·0	54·0	32·8	189·6	71·	352·4	64·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861)	113	53	129	48	125	154	69	53	73	75	85	79	112	102	90	159	100	42	93	34	131	62	179	26	124	75	120	46	159	29
1866	3922	1568	315	109	122	117	189	82	54	45	32	26	19	16	35	61	26	7	53	21	112	35	541	77	58	33	194	57	385	62
1867	4046	1548	312	106	129	115	164	87	66	44	36	25	17	16	27	58	28	7	65	21	120	34	569	81	54	33	197	60	390	58
1868	4224	1521	334	109	139	108	185	93	72	50	38	23	18	17	35	55	28	7	58	20	125	35	586	79	56	33	204	62	402	58
1869	4494	1500	345	114	144	103	192	92	77	50	38	20	17	17	39	51	29	9	68	16	140	34	598	78	63	33	223	65	420	62
1870	4728	1469	382	106	148	103	200	94	86	47	46	17	25	15	45	51	29	10	70	14	140	37	622	74	69	32	225	63	453	63
Absolute Annual Average	4282·4	1521·2	337·6	108·8	136·4	109·2	180·0	89·6	71·0	47·2	38·0	22·2	19·2	16·2	36·2	55·2	28·0	8·0	62·8	18·4	127·4	35·0	592·2	77·8	60·0	33·0	208·6	61·4	410·0	60·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861–71)	127	45	138	44	180	144	90	45	114	76	104	61	113	95	91	138	118	34	107	31	170	47	177	24	138	76	130	38	173	26
1871	4823	1463	382	114	157	102	228	87	95	48	47	17	23	15	46	52	33	10	76	16	142	35	640	73	68	28	229	61	465	58
1872	4876	1492	394	115	146	110	225	83	93	50	45	19	25	15	45	51	33	10	77	17	131	36	623	86	65	33	217	65	487	54
1873	4984	1488	398	109	140	118	251	81	93	47	46	19	21	17	48	51	34	13	74	17	138	34	638	88	65	33	208	75	483	54
1874	5068	1441	398	115	152	104	270	79	82	43	46	18	33	17	46	51	32	13	77	18	130	28	613	87	60	38	205	84	501	57
1875	5274	1387	434	105	160	95	279	70	91	41	54	17	39	16	51	47	36	13	82	17	128	27	613	88	57	34	201	91	528	56
Absolute Annual Average	5009·0	1454·2	401·2	111·6	151·0	105·8	250·6	80·0	90·8	45·8	47·6	18·0	28·2	16·0	47·2	50·4	33·6	11·8	77·2	17·0	133·8	31·8	634·6	84·4	63·0	33·2	212·0	75·2	492·8	55·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	142	41	155	43	200	140	125	40	147	74	131	49	163	93	118	126	140	49	122	27	180	43	174	24	143	75	129	46	191	22
1876	5531	1381	441	94	164	96	279	75	96	36	55	20	40	17	59	49	39	11	89	14	131	29	695	91	63	40	225	80	553	56
1877	5773	1418	462	94	187	93	308	75	101	42	56	17	41	18	62	58	40	10	96	14	134	28	746	90	65	37	230	81	546	55
1878	6040	1385	473	91	196	87	322	71	102	46	59	20	46	14	61	58	40	10	101	13	147	29	759	90	77	39	254	75	565	53
1879	6292	1398	492	95	203	82	351	68	107	42	67	24	48	17	61	63	40	8	107	14	168	27	799	83	80	39	274	75	586	49
1880	6474	1415	519	90	222	76	364	65	106	44	71	20	51	18	61	63	43	8	113	14	162	29	809	81	88	34	291	82	594	46
Absolute Annual Average	6022·0	1399·4	477·4	92·8	194·4	86·6	324·8	70·8	102·4	42·0	61·6	20·2	45·2	16·8	60·8	58·2	40·4	9·4	101·2	13·8	146·4	28·4	767·6	87·0	74·6	37·8	254·8	78·6	568·8	51·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871–81)	163	38	175	34	259	116	161	35	167	68	170	56	258	96	153	146	166	39	148	20	199	39	172	22	167	84	153	47	204	19
1881	6722	1516	542	99	233	72	369	66	114	47	72	21	54	15	70	63	44	8	117	13	156	29	719	89	99	37	304	86	619	52
1882	7007	1568	568	98	258	77	356	65	125	49	76	20	58	14	70	62	41	9	123	15	166	27	722	106	94	41	323	90	662	53
1883	7017	1693	587	100	255	76	377	65	119	50	73	20	56	14	70	60	40	7	120	14	164	30	706	129	104	41	306	109	677	60
1884	7078	1811	584	107	256	91	396	65	123	53	69	26	47	18	76	58	40	7	123	16	142	42	737	152	111	39	307	107	680	59
1885	7174	1861	591	103	260	88	402	66	126	51	64	37	49	17	76	57	42	5	122	16	119	43	750	167	117	38	327	105	675	78
Absolute Annual Average	6999·6	1689·8	574·4	101·4	252·4	80·8	380·0	65·4	121·4	50·0	70·8	24·8	52·8	15·6	72·4	60·0	41·4	7·2	121·0	14·8	149·4	34·2	735·8	129·6	105·0	39·2	313·4	99·4	662·6	60·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	184	44	210	37	329	105	172	30	198	81	202	71	297	88	183	151	142	25	148	18	195	45	181	32	236	88	180	57	244	22
1886	7248	2058	592	120	272	84	401	72	131	51	65	36	50	17	67	66	38	8	123	18	125	43	724	228	124	37	349	103	632	125
1887	7266	2140	585	125	268	80	388	99	133	52	69	36	44	16	75	67	39	5	122	17	126	41	731	232	129	39	350	110	620	128

Populations for 1861	Haddington. 38,510		Inverness. 90,546		Kincardine. 35,465		Kinross. 6,063		Kirkcudbright. 43,127		Lanark. 942,206		Linlithgow. 44,022		Nairn. 8,847		Orkney. 32,044		Peebles. 13,713		Perth. 128,884		Renfrew 225,611		Ross 79,467		Roxburgh. 50,771		*Selkirk. 18,757		Shetland. 29,705		Stirling. 107,485		Sutherland 22,376		Wigtown. 38,611	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
1861	63	37	84	130	53	29	12	6	57	27	580	102	37	11	14	9	16	33	13	8	215	150	153	32	54	130	42	44	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	35	41	47
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861–1865	59·0	34·4	81·6	121·2	55·6	24·6	9·8	5·4	2·0	29·0	531·6	106·8	37·4	11·2	13·6	8·4	12·2	34·4	13·2	5·8	218·8	143·8	152·8	29·4	60·0	117·4	46·2	49·6	7·6	7·8	19·0	29·0	85·4	39·6	18·6	32·4	43·2	44·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861)	156	91	93	138	161	71	129	71	147	69	90	15	94	28	1 134	83	67	108	111	49	167	110	77	15	81	145	85	92	62	64	60	92	90	42	75	131	107	109
1866	55	30	108	104	56	25	9	7	59	36	729	97	43	12	14	6	22	32	21	1	219	134	164	25	80	102	45	53	9	8	21	33	92	39	18	28	53	48
1867	58	30	114	102	56	25	11	8	58	39	755	106	47	11	13	4	21	32	20	1	224	125	176	24	88	100	45	50	7	8	18	28	95	32	19	28	47	50
1868	60	34	783	107	45	10	14	4	21	31	28	1	222	129	176	24	95	97	53	41	9	8	18	26	104	26	22	25	49	48
1869	63	34	842	109	47	9	18	5	24	28	22	3	246	128	171	19	105	92	58	43	12	8	24	28	117	23	21	26	52	44
1870	63	36	884	103	47	9	17	6	23	26	23	5	255	129	191	25	104	85	58	40	12	7	22	25	121	24	20	27	53	46
Absolute Annual Average	60·6	35·8	798·6	104·4	45·8	10·2	15·2	5·0	22·2	2	21·8	2·2	233·2	129·0	175·6	23·4	94·4	95·2	51·8	45·4	9·8	7·8	20·6	28·0	105·8	28·8	20·0	26·8	50·8	47·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861–71)	146	86	104	14	112	25	149	49	71	95	177	18	183	101	81	11	117	118	96	84	70	56	65	89	108	29	82	110	131	122
1871	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	24	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	38	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	25	48	48
1872	68	36	930	106	46	8		5	20	27	28	7	270	124	202	35	116	85	69	32	15	6	22	29	117	39	22	24	55	45
1873	68	38	962	102	47	9	14	6	19	28	24	5	274	115	220	29	124	84	78	33	11	4	26	30	118	42	21	22	61	43
1874	69	38	1010	99	50	10	13	5	24	27	24	5	256	111	232	32	131	81	83	27	14	3	23	28	133	39	21	19	66	40
1875	67	26	1030	106	52	9	13	5	26	28	23	6	292	99	241	33	138	79	88	27	15	4	25	28	149	33	26	17	70	38
Absolute Annual Average	66·4	32·8	965·0	103·8	48·6	8·8	13·8	5·2	21·8	27·8	24·6	5·8	260·4	115·6	216·4	32·4	124·8	82·2	76·2	31·4	13·0	4·6	21·2	27·6	128·8	36·8	22·4	21·4	60·0	42·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	159	79	112	12	116	21	148	56	71	90	193	46	207	92	98	15	153	101	134	55	79	28	67	88	131	37	96	92	162	115
1876	72	23	1104	92	49	11	12	6	27	30	24	6	256	109	258	30	140	84	96	28	14	2	26	34	154	22	34	21	72	38
1877	69	24	1189	87	52	10	16	5	29	39	22	5	274	109	286	27	153	100	99	25	15	3	26	36	166	36	31	24	76	36
1878	71	22	1243	91	50	10	12	3	32	33	26	4	293	103	304	32	162	102	99	22	19	2	27	35	173	37	39	23	73	32
1879	73	21	1274	99	56	10	16	3	35	34	26	5	306	107	306	31	165	108	98	20	18	2	36	39	172	38	44	24	77	30
1880	96	22	1304	121	60	10	16	2	38	31	24	5	308	112	322	33	155	109	97	18	21	2	37	44	176	36	41	23	80	32
Absolute Annual Average	69·6	22·4	1222·8	98·0	53·4	10·2	14·2	3·	32·2	33·4	24·4	5·0	287·4	108·0	295·2	30·6	157·0	100·7	97·8	22·6	17·4	2·2	30·4	37·6	166·2	35·8	37·8	23·0	75·6	33·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871–81)	168	54	128	10	124	24	169	45	107	111	185	38	233	88	132	14	192	123	164	38	93	12	96	119	169	36	168	102	213	95
1881	72	24	1357	157	62	11	18	2	41	33	23	6	291	125	353	30	173	115	108	18	23	2	33	48	185	32	45	26	78	32
1882	68	23	1431	156	76	11	23	2	41	35	23	5	308	130	371	37	169	113	113	15	21	2	34	48	186	30	44	30	84	33
1883	66	23	1446	200	75	14	19	2	43	39	22	4	295	140	373	47	168	107	116	12	21	1	37	47	183	30	51	29	82	33
1884	62	27	1462	230	70	14	22	2	42	35	21	5	291	159	374	45	173	106	102	18	21	3	46	50	200	34	55	27	71	35
1885	61	24	1515	248	70	16	18	3	47	33	24	5	302	123	377	49	165	103	108	19	19	3	45	48	191	38	60	31	56	38
Absolute Annual Average	63·8	24·2	1442·2	198·2	70·6	13·2	20·2	2·2	42·8	35·0	22·6	5·0	297·4	131·4	369·6	41·6	169·6	108·8	109·4	16·4	21·0	2·2	39·0	48·2	189·0	32·8	5·0	28·6	74·2	34·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	151	57	148	20	158	30	226	25	133	109	161	36	230	102	160	18	215	138	180	27	106	11	133	164	171	30	230	129	192	89
1886	70	25	1587	283	72	15	21	2	50	34	23	5	309	117	379	62	144	106	105	16	20	5	38	44	179	41	61	28	61	41
1887	73	23	1606	330	72	16	27	2	51	34	28	3	309	119	375	59	189	107	109	13	15	5	41	48	186	35	51	31	66	42

* Patients in Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—Table XII.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1887; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

Asylum.	Where Situated.	Name of Superintendent.	Number of Patients. Private. M.	Private. F.	Pauper. M.	Pauper. F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum	Aberdeen	Dr Reid	86	99	195	195
Dumfries Royal Asylum	Dumfries	Dr Rutherford	131	115	105	132
Dundee Royal Asylum	Dundee	Dr Rorie	22	24	87	148
Edinburgh Royal Asylum	Edinburgh	Dr Clouston	155	137	239	257
Glasgow Royal Asylum	Glasgow	Dr Yellowlees	138	161	127	52
Montrose Royal Asylum	Montrose	Dr Howden	39	43	187	222
Perth Royal Asylum	Perth	Dr Urquhart	42	46	...	...
Argyll District Asylum	Lochgilphead	Dr Cameron	11	18	183	166
Ayr District Asylum	Ayr	Dr Skae	...	...	124	160
Banff (Ladysbridge)	Ladysbridge	Mr Donaldson	3	...	67	30
Banff (Woodpark)	Woodpark	Mrs M'Culloch	...	...	...	38
Elgin District Asylum	Elgin	Mr Pickeman	1	1	57	68
Fife District Asylum	Cupar-Fife	Dr Turnbull	...	2	171	195
Glasgow District Asylum	Bothwell	Dr Clark	...	...	128	96
Haddington District Asylum	Haddington	Mr Mowat	3	5	47	48
Inverness District Asylum	Inverness	Dr Aitken	1	...	219	229
Mid-Lothian District Asylum	Rosewell	Dr Cameron	17	22	78	90
Perth District Asylum	Murthly	Dr Campbell	...	1	131	139
Roxburgh District Asylum	Melrose	Dr Johnstone	10	3	88	103
Stirling District Asylum	Larbert	Dr Maclaren	11	14	177	187
Totals in Royal and District Asylums			**670**	**691**	**2410**	**2555**
Mavisbank	Loanhead	Dr Keay	8	13	...	...
Mollendo House	Musselburgh	Mr M'Kenzie	3	15	...	...
Saughtonhall	Slateford	Dr Tuke	21	30	...	...
Westermains	Kirkintilloch	Mr Lawrie	1	11	...	...
Whitehouse	Inveresk	Mrs Gray	5	21	...	...
Totals in Private Asylums			**38**	**90**	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum	Paisley	Mr Calder	...	...	44	50
Barony Parochial Asylum	Lenzie	Dr Blair	...	...	279	256
Glasgow Parochial Asylum	Glasgow	Mr Laing	...	...	...	124
Govan Parochial Asylum	Do.	Mr M'Culloch	...	...	113	118
Greenock Parochial Asylum	Greenock	Mr Hardie	...	...	153	110
Paisley Burgh Parochial Asyl.	Paisley	Mr Thomson	...	...	111	86
Totals in Parochial Asylums			...	...	**700**	**744**
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.						
Aberdeen Poorhouse	Aberdeen	Mr Dalgleish	...	...	42	48
Buchan Poorhouse	New Maud	Mr Fowler	...	...	26	26
Cuninghame Poorhouse	Irvine	Mr Lockhart	...	...	49	48
Dumbarton Poorhouse	Dumbarton	Mr M'Lean	...	...	29	30
Dundee East Poorhouse	Dundee	Mr Buglass	...	...	42	55
Dundee West Poorhouse	Do.	Mr Aitken	...	...	39	37
Edinburgh Poorhouse	Edinburgh	Mr Bennet	...	...	38	40
Hamilton Poorhouse	Hamilton	Mr Mackenzie	...	...	15	14
Inveresk Poorhouse	Inveresk	Mr Thomson	...	...	15	16
Kincardine Poorhouse	Stonehaven	Mr Williamson	...	...	21	21
Linlithgow Poorhouse	Linlithgow	Mr Bruce	...	...	16	16
Old Machar Poorhouse	Aberdeen	Mr Johnstone	...	...	25	25
Old Monkland Poorhouse	Coatbridge	Mr M'Andrew	...	...	20	18
Perth Poorhouse	Perth	Mr Stewart	...	...	20	18
St. Cuthberts Poorhouse	Edinburgh	Mr Young	...	...	16	...
Wigtown Poorhouse	Stranraer	Mr Reid	...	...	18	14
Totals in Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.			...	...	**431**	**426**
General Totals			708	781	3541	3725

COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT IS SITUATED.

Asylum.	Aberdeen. M.	F.	Argyll. M.	F.	Ayr. M.	F.	Banff. M.	F.	Berwick. M.	F.	Bute. M.	F.	Caithness. M.	F.	Clackmannan. M.	F.	Dumbarton. M.	F.	Dumfries. M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum	186	191	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	70
Dundee Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Royal Asylum	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal Asylum	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose Royal Asylum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll District Asylum	...	...	140	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr District Asylum	...	...	...	...	122	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff (Ladysbridge)	3	...	...	...	...	...	61	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff (Woodpark)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness District Asylum	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling District Asylum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	19	37	33	...	...
Totals in Royal and District Asylums	**190**	**194**	**143**	**123**	**127**	**160**	**62**	**68**	**27**	**42**	**18**	**26**	**34**	**41**	**16**	**19**	**37**	**33**	**56**	**70**
Mavisbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals in Private Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barony Parochial Asylum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Glasgow Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenock Parochial Asylum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh Parochial Asyl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals in Parochial Asylums	...	...	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...
Aberdeen Poorhouse	41	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan Poorhouse	25	24	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuninghame Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26	...	...
Dundee East Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine Poorhouse	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Old Machar Poorhouse	24	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Cuthberts Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals in Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	**99**	**102**	...	...	**52**	**49**	**1**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	**2**	**25**	**26**	...	...
General Totals	289	296	145	123	179	209	63	70	27	42	18	26	34	41	18	21	63	59	56	70

Asylum.	Edinburgh. Urban District. M.	F.	Edinburgh. Midlothian District. M.	F.	Elgin. M.	F.	Fife. M.	F.	Forfar. M.	F.	Haddington. M.	F.	Inverness. M.	F.	Kincardine. M.	F.	Kinross. M.	F.	Kirkcudbright. M.	F.	Lanark. M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	39	2	...
Dundee Royal Asylum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Royal Asylum	231	251	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Glasgow Royal Asylum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	51
Montrose Royal Asylum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	111	...	...	...	...	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12
Ayr District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Banff (Ladysbridge)	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff (Woodpark)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin District Asylum	...	...	...	...	57	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife District Asylum	...	1	...	...	...	...	164	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...
Glasgow District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	96
Haddington District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum	...	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Perth District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling District Asylum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18
Totals in Royal and District Asylums	**234**	**253**	**67**	**68**	**60**	**69**	**165**	**184**	**182**	**258**	**47**	**47**	**99**	**90**	**26**	**25**	**7**	**9**	**34**	**39**	**291**	**182**
Mavisbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals in Private Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barony Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	254
Glasgow Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Govan Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	118
Greenock Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	31
Paisley Burgh Parochial Asyl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	25
Totals in Parochial Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**510**	**551**
Aberdeen Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuninghame Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Poorhouse	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14
Inveresk Poorhouse	2	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow Poorhouse	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Old Machar Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18
Perth Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. Cuthberts Poorhouse	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals in Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	**56**	**40**	**7**	**6**	...	...	...	...	**84**	**96**	**6**	**9**	...	...	**9**	**13**	...	...	...	...	**38**	**34**
General Totals	290	293	74	74	60	69	165	185	266	354	53	57	100	90	35	38	7	9	34	39	839	767

Asylum.	Linlithgow. M.	F.	Nairn. M.	F.	Orkney. M.	F.	Peebles. M.	F.	Perth. M.	F.	Renfrew. M.	F.	Ross and Cromarty. M.	F.	Roxburgh. M.	F.	Selkirk. M.	F.	Shetland. M.	F.	Stirling. M.	F.	Sutherland. M.	F.	Wigtown. M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	23
Dundee Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Royal Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Banff (Ladysbridge)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff (Woodpark)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness District Asylum	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	28	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Roxburgh District Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	57	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling District Asylum	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	92	...	...	...	1
Totals in Royal and District Asylums	**28**	**23**	**12**	**15**	**23**	**28**	**9**	**19**	**131**	**139**	...	...	**87**	**01**	**52**	**57**	**10**	**5**	**18**	**22**	**83**	**93**	**21**	**29**	**14**	**24**
Mavisbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals in Private Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barony Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenock Parochial Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh Parochial Asyl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	67	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals in Parochial Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	**185**	**190**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuninghame Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Dundee East Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow Poorhouse	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Old Machar Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Old Monkland Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Cuthberts Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown Poorhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Totals in Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	**12**	**9**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**19**	**18**	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	**4**	**6**	**1**	...	**15**	**13**
General Totals	40	32	12	15	23	28	9	19	151	158	185	190	87	102	52	57	10	5	19	22	87	99	22	29	29	37

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIII.

Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1887, and the manner of their disposal.*

COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1887.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS. In Establishments. In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Establishments. In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.			In Private Dwellings under sanction of the Board. With Relatives.			In Private Dwellings under sanction of the Board. With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen	268,365	337	373	710	190	194	384	99	102	201	30	45	75	18	32	50
2. Argyll	76,604	173	175	348	145	123	268	...	...	...	16	31	47	12	21	33
3. Ayr	217,630	217	270	487	127	160	287	52	49	101	17	25	42	21	36	57
4. Banff	61,313	80	105	185	62	68	130	1	2	3	16	21	37	1	14	15
5. Berwick	35,273	39	66	105	27	42	69	...	...	...	6	11	17	6	13	19
6. Bute	17,634	25	35	60	18	26	44	...	...	...	2	5	7	5	4	9
7. Caithness	39,859	62	80	142	34	41	75	...	...	...	25	30	55	3	9	12
8. Clackmannan	28,721	20	24	44	16	19	35	2	2	4	...	2	2	2	1	3
9. Dumbarton	78,182	68	71	139	38	33	71	25	26	51	1	4	5	4	8	12
10 Dumfries	76,167	75	92	167	56	70	126	...	...	...	11	10	21	8	12	20
11. Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.	305,100	350	426	776	234	253	487	56	40	96	12	18	30	48	115	163
Mid-Lothian Dist.	84,104	89	98	187	67	68	135	7	6	13	8	8	16	7	16	23
12. Elgin (or Moray	44,260	74	94	168	60	69	129	...	...	...	6	11	17	8	14	22
13. Fife	172,131	209	251	460	165	185	350	...	...	...	14	11	25	30	55	85
14. Forfar	266,020	312	436	748	182	258	440	84	96	180	25	22	47	21	60	81
15. Haddington	38,510	64	67	131	47	48	95	6	9	15	8	6	14	3	4	7
16. Inverness	90,546	178	199	377	100	90	190	...	...	...	54	72	126	24	37	61
17. Kincardine	35,465	38	43	81	26	25	51	9	13	22	1	4	5	2	1	3
18. Kinross	6,063	11	13	24	7	9	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	7
19. Kirkcudbright	42,127	45	53	98	34	39	73	...	...	...	5	9	14	6	5	11
20. Lanark	942,206	964	972	1,936	801	733	1,534	38	34	72	31	48	79	94	157	251
21. Linlithgow	44,022	47	41	88	28	23	51	12	9	21	3	8	11	4	1	5
22. Nairn	8,847	13	16	29	12	15	27	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
23. Orkney	32,044	36	49	85	23	28	51	...	...	...	9	18	27	4	3	7
24. Peebles	13,713	10	21	31	9	19	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
25. Perth	128,884	205	223	428	132	140	272	19	18	37	23	28	51	31	37	68
26. Renfrew	225,611	203	231	434	185	190	375	...	...	...	4	8	12	14	33	47
27. Ross and Cromarty	79,467	145	151	296	87	101	188	...	1	1	44	34	78	14	15	29
28. Roxburgh	59,771	57	65	122	52	57	109	...	...	...	4	3	7	1	5	6
29. Selkirk	18,757	10	10	20	10	5	15	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	1
30. Shetland	29,705	42	47	89	18	22	40	1	...	1	14	13	27	9	12	21
31. Stirling	107,485	100	121	221	83	93	176	4	6	10	5	9	14	8	13	21
32. Sutherland	22,376	33	49	82	21	29	50	1	...	1	10	17	27	1	3	4
33. Wigtown	38,611	47	61	108	14	24	38	15	13	28	13	17	30	5	7	12
TOTAL	3,735,573	4,378	5,028	9,406	3,110	3,299	6,409	431	426	857	419	553	972	418	750	1,168

* Patients in Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A—TABLE XIV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1886, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1886. In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1886.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.* Placed in Establishments. Of Patients intimated during 1886.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Discharged from Establishments. Recovered.		Removed from Poor-Roll.		Died		B. Disposal of Single Patients. Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board. By Recovery.		By Friends.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen	289	303	44	76	49	65	45	60	1	2	23	35	5	5	17	23	4	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	6
2. Argyll	142	130	32	52	37	20	36	18	1	1	22	12	4	4	9	9	1	2	2	5	1	...	...	...	5	5
3. Ayr	184	217	25	47	69	57	66	56	3	...	39	33	6	1	14	14	3	1	14	16	...	1	1	...	1	2
4. Banff	58	73	16	35	15	16	14	13	...	...	8	6	3	2	1	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. Berwick	26	39	11	25	7	9	5	8	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	4	1
6. Bute	19	31	8	9	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Caithness	31	36	25	41	10	9	5	8	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
8. Clackmannan	16	22	2	6	5	4	5	4	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9. Dumbarton	61	62	5	13	22	11	22	11	...	1	11	7	1	2	5	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10. Dumfries	61	64	21	22	11	21	10	21	...	...	4	9	2	1	10	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
11. Edinburgh— Urban District	280	290	57	133	105	103	104	102	9	7	45	49	14	16	24	17	1	1	16	16	3	2	1	1	1	8
Mid-Lothian	77	77	14	24	17	21	16	18	...	4	5	9	3	4	11	10	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
12. Elgin	61	63	11	26	13	14	13	12	...	3	4	5	...	3	5	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
13. Fife	166	183	40	63	35	42	34	41	1	...	16	14	6	6	15	13	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	3
14. Forfar	265	367	48	77	63	68	60	62	5	8	24	36	9	15	23	23	3	6	4	10	1	...	...	...	3	3
15. Haddington	49	58	10	9	12	9	12	8	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16. Inverness	110	96	80	111	25	28	20	22	2	2	6	12	8	4	15	11	5	6	5	4	1	1	2	...	6	10
17. Kincardine	32	35	3	6	5	8	5	8	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross	8	8	4	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	32	38	11	14	10	10	10	9	...	2	4	7	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
20. Lanark	807	780	117	166	286	261	280	258	12	12	121	120	31	31	74	68	6	3	21	58	2	...	2	2	5	8
21. Linlithgow	41	31	6	9	9	15	9	15	...	...	4	10	1	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn	11	10	1	1	2	8	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney	21	29	15	19	5	5	5	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
24. Peebles	7	16	1	4	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
25. Perth	148	161	51	66	48	38	44	33	1	2	25	20	2	1	14	17	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
26. Renfrew	173	206	19	43	76	63	76	63	3	2	39	51	8	13	17	15	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
27. Ross & Cromarty	86	98	56	50	24	23	17	19	2	1	10	11	2	1	6	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
28. Roxburgh	50	55	8	8	12	12	12	12	2	1	3	4	1	2	6	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...
29. Selkirk	12	8	...	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30. Shetland	19	19	22	22	5	14	4	10	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
31. Stirling	85	94	12	29	24	27	24	26	...	5	15	14	1	...	6	12	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
32. Sutherland	29	32	10	18	3	9	2	7	...	...	5	4	1	1	3	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
33. Wigtown	28	33	18	23	9	9	6	7	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...
TOTALS	3484	3764	803	1255	1021	1012	971	955	43	60	455	506	123	121	286	288	50	57	90	142	10	7	7	8	46	76

* Patients in Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—Table XV.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1877 to 1886, also of those at 1st January 1887 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*						
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1877–86.	Total number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st Jan. 1887.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments, 1st January 1887.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings, 1st Jan. 1887.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1886.
			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licenses.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen,	49·7	265	143	75	218	47	1582
2. Argyll,	74·7	454	350	...	350	104	2407
3. Ayr,	50·3	224	132	46	178	45	1572
4. Banff,	45·2	302	212	5	217	85	2079
5. Berwick,	42·2	298	196	...	196	102	1548
6. Bute,	59·0	340	250	...	250	91	1650
7. Caithness,	49·7	356	188	...	188	168	2988
8. Clackmannan	40·7	153	122	14	136	17	919
9. Dumbarton,	43·5	178	91	65	156	22	1090
10. Dumfries,	48·1	219	165	...	165	54	1591
11. Edinburgh,	66·2	247	160	28	188	60	1285
12. Elgin,	59·9	380	291	...	291	88	2264
13. Fife,	43·9	267	203	...	203	64	1427
14. Forfar,	57·9	281	165	68	233	48	1309
15. Haddington,	57·1	340	247	39	286	55	1542
16. Inverness,	66·0	416	210	...	210	207	3050
17. Kincardine,	40·9	228	144	62	206	23	1306
18. Kinross,	49·5	396	264	...	264	132	1369
19. Kirkcudbright,	39·4	233	173	...	173	59	1901
20. Lanark,	60·2	205	163	8	171	35	1375
21. Linlithgow,	49·1	200	116	48	164	36	1247
22. Nairn,	68·9	328	305	...	305	23	2634
23. Orkney,	44·9	265	159	...	159	106	2091
24. Peebles,	39·4	226	204	...	204	22	1065
25. Perth,	59·0	332	211	29	240	92	1774
26. Renfrew,	57·8	192	166	...	166	26	1253
27. Ross and Cromarty,	54·1	372	237	1	238	135	3365
28. Roxburgh,	40·3	204	182	...	182	22	1076
29. Selkirk,	37·9	107	80	...	80	27	805
30. Shetland,	50·5	300	135	3	138	162	3033
31. Stirling,	51·8	206	164	9	173	33	1406
32. Sutherland,	52·3	366	223	4	227	139	3396
33. Wigtown,	38·3	280	98	73	171	109	2093
Scotland,	55·6	252	172	23	195	57	1577

* Calculated on the Populations of 1881,—See Table XIII.

APPENDIX A.—Table XVI.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, or District Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1886.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	153	153
2. Argyll	District Asylum of Argyll, &c.	59	59
3. Ayr	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum of Ayr	124	126
4. Banff	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	3	
	District Asylum of Banff (Ladysbridge)	23	26
5. Berwick	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c.	5	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	6
6. Bute	District Asylum of Argyll, &c.	7	7
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	10	10
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum of Stirling, &c.	4	4
9. Dumbarton	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	District Asylum of Stirling, &c.	28	
	Private Asylum, Westermains	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	1	31
10. Dumfries	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	92	
	District Asylum of Ayr	1	93
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	298	
	District Asylum of Haddington	1	
	Do. Mid-Lothian, &c.	51	
	Do. Roxburgh, &c.	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	2	
	Do. Mollendo House	3	
	Do. Saughtonhall	14	
	Do. Whitehouse	3	374
12. Elgin	Royal Asylum of Elgin	27	27
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum of Fife, &c.	73	76
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	108	
	Do. Montrose	73	181
15. Haddington	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	
	District Asylum of Haddington	22	23
	Carry	*forward*	1,196

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought	*forward*	1,196
16. Inverness	District Asylum of Inverness	48	48
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	2	
	Do. Montrose	3	5
18. Kinross	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	District Asylum of Fife, &c.	3	4
19. Kirkcudbright	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	12	12
20. Lanark	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	8	
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Glasgow	188	
	District Asylum of Ayr	1	
	Do. Glasgow	107	
	Do. Perth	1	
	Do. Roxburgh, &c.	1	
	Do. Stirling, &c.	17	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	157	
	Glasgow Do.	47	
	Govan Do.	98	
	Greenock Do.	11	
	Paisley Do.	6	643
21. Linlithgow	District Asylum of Stirling, &c.	14	14
22. Nairn	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	
	District Asylum of Inverness	10	11
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Montrose	4	6
24. Peebles	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c.	9	9
25. Perth	Royal Asylum, Perth	24	
	District Asylum of Perth	70	94
26. Renfrew	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	6	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	31	
	Greenock Do.	88	
	Paisley Do.	56	183
27. Ross and Cromarty	District Asylum of Inverness	31	31
28. Roxburgh	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c.	33	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	34
29. Selkirk	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c.	3	3
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose	12	
	District Asylum of Inverness	1	13
31. Stirling	Royal Asylum of Perth	1	
	Do. Stirling, &c.	99	100
32. Sutherland	District Asylum of Inverness	7	7
33. Wigtown	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	16	16
	TOTAL,		2,429

APPENDIX A.—Table XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1886.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	6	...	...	6
3 Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . .	21	1	...	22
Total	29	1	...	30

APPENDIX A.—Table XVIII.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1886.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	85·5	96·0	19	31	10	11	4	9	4	2	52·6	35·5	4·7	2·1
	Pauper do.	196·5	199·0	55	62	19	32	26	24	12	17	34·5	51·6	6·1	8·5
	Total,	282·0	295·0	74	93	29	43	30	33	16	19	39·2	46·2	5·7	6·4
2. Argyll District Asylum,		197·5	188·0	44	33	25	18	13	12	13	11	56·8	54·5	6·6	5·9
3. Ayr District Asylum,		128·5	165·0	71	56	38	32	30	24	12	10	53·5	57·1	9·3	6·1
4. Banff District Asylum, at Ladysbridge,		66·5	33·0	17	15	7	3	2	12	1	6	41·2	20·0	1·5	18·2
5. Banff District Asylum, at Woodpark,		...	36·0	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	20·0	...	11·1
6. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	124·0	112·0	36	39	12	18	6	8	6	5	33·3	46·2	4·8	4·5
	Pauper do.	105·5	126·0	29	42	13	21	4	5	11	6	44·8	50·0	10·4	4·8
	Total,	229·5	238·0	65	81	25	39	10	13	17	11	38·5	48·1	7·4	4·6
7. Dundee Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	24·0	24·5	7	5	4	4	...	...	6	1	57·1	80·0	25·0	4·1
	Pauper do.	84·0	149·5	42	59	12	30	12	21	13	13	28·6	50·8	15·5	8·7
	Total,	108·0	174·0	49	64	16	34	12	21	19	14	32·7	53·1	17·6	8·0
8. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	151·5	135·5	48	42	15	16	14	14	12	10	31·3	38·1	7·9	7·4
	Pauper do.	243·0	257·5	119	121	46	51	57	54	24	16	38·7	42·1	9·9	6·2
	Total,	394·5	393·0	167	163	61	67	71	68	36	26	36·5	41·1	9·1	6·6
9. Elgin District Asylum,		58·5	66·0	11	17	3	5	4	4	5	2	27·3	29·4	8·5	3·0
10. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,		172·0	194·5	42	45	17	12	12	15	15	14	40·5	26·7	8·7	7·2
11. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	138·0	155·0	50	62	18	11	16	27	12	10	36·0	17·7	8·7	6·5
	Pauper do.	125·5	54·5	68	15	36	8	23	10	11	3	52·9	53·3	8·8	5·5
	Total,	263·5	209·5	118	77	54	19	39	37	23	13	45·8	24·7	8·7	6·2
12. Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell,		116·5	93·5	62	56	12	24	18	11	8	15	19·4	42·9	6·9	16·0
13. Haddington District Asylum,		49·0	54·0	15	12	6	4	7	6	...	4	40·0	33·3	...	7·4
14. Inverness District Asylum,		227·0	229·5	45	59	22	23	15	12	23	25	48·9	39·0	10·1	10·9
15. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,		96·0	116·5	23	45	5	19	8	21	14	12	21·7	42·2	14·6	10·3
16. Montrose Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	38·0	42·0	13	14	4	3	3	8	3	1	30·8	21·4	7·9	2·4
	Pauper do.	188·0	219·5	37	50	12	18	16	18	12	8	32·4	36·0	6·4	3·6
	Total,	226·0	261·5	50	64	16	21	19	26	15	9	32·0	32·8	6·6	3·4
17. Perth Royal Asylum,		43·5	45·0	19	14	9	5	12	7	1	1	47·4	35·7	2·3	2·2
18. Perth District Asylum,		129·0	140·5	48	40	23	20	8	6	14	15	47·9	50·0	10·9	10·7
19. Roxburgh District Asylum,		98·5	107·0	21	27	5	10	11	15	6	4	23·8	37·0	6·1	3·7
20. Stirling District Asylum,		188·0	198·0	77	89	45	50	16	14	15	19	58·4	56·2	8·0	9·6
General Results,		3074·0	3237·5	1018	1060	418	450	337	357	253	234	41·1	42·5	8·2	7·2

APPENDIX A.—Table XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1886.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,	8·0	14·0	4	4	...	2	3	2	1	2	...	50·0	12·5	14·3
2. Melville House,	*2·0	7·0	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Mollendo House,	2·5	14·5	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Saughton Hall,	21·5	29·5	6	8	3	2	3	...	1	5	50·0	25·0	4·7	16·9
5. Westermains,	1·0	11·5	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	26·4
6. Whitehouse,	5·5	21·0	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	18·2	4·8
General Results,	40·5	97·5	11	20	3	5	8	12	3	11	27·3	25·0	7·4	11·3

* Average for 3 months.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS,	Average number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley,	44·0	52·5	20	22	11	16	4	6	5	5	55·0	72·7	11·4	9·5
2. Barony, Woodilee,	271·5	265·0	86	88	31	37	24	52	16	15	36·0	42·0	5·9	5·7
3. City, Glasgow,	...	124·0	...	63	...	21	...	34	...	11	...	33·3	...	8·9
4. Govan, Glasgow,	116·5	119·0	65	37	28	14	23	12	21	12	43·1	37·8	18·0	10·1
5. Greenock,	142·5	109·5	75	42	29	24	11	11	14	6	38·7	57·1	9·8	5·5
6. Paisley (Burgh),	112·5	87·5	33	34	17	23	9	9	10	5	51·5	67·6	8·9	5·7
General Results,	687·0	757·5	279	286	116	135	71	124	66	54	41·6	47·2	9·6	7·1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1886.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),	41·0	48·5	7	10	2	4	2	5	1	2	28·6	40·0	2·4	4·1
2. Buchan (New Maud),	26·0	26·0	5	2	1	...	2	1	2	1	20·0	...	7·7	3·8
3. Cuninghame (Irvine),	48·0	48·0	8	7	...	...	4	3	2	4	...	...	4·2	8·3
4. Dumbarton,	29·0	29·5	4	3	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	10·3	6·8
5. Dundee East,	42·0	55·5	4	14	...	...	3	14	1	1	...	...	2·4	1·8
6. Dundee West,	37·5	37·5	10	13	1	...	5	11	1	3	10·0	...	2·7	8·0
7. Edinburgh (City),	38·5	40·0	16	13	...	...	16	11	1	2	...	...	2·6	5·0
8. Hamilton,	17·0	15·0	2	6	...	...	4	1	2	7	...	...	11·8	46·7
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),	14·5	15·5	4	5	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	20·0	6·9	6·5
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	19·5	21·5	7	3	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	15·4	9·3
11. Linlithgow,	16·0	15·5	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	12·9
12. Old Machar, (Aberdeen).	25·0	25·0	2	6	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	16·7	...	16·0
13. Old Monkland,	19·0	16·5	7	7	...	1	4	2	1	1	...	14·3	5·3	6·1
14. Perth,	20·0	18·5	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	5·0	10·8
15. St Cuthberts,	*16·0	...	24	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),	18·5	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5·4	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	427·5	427·0	102	94	4	7	54	56	20	34	3·9	7·4	4·7	8·0

* Average of 8 months.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	27·0	22·0	6	3	...	...	3	...	1	3
Larbert,	121·5	58·5	27	13	...	...	18	9	15	2
TOTAL ...	148·5	80·5	33	16	...	...	21	9	16	5

APPENDIX A.—Table XIX.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics admitted into Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, the Numbers Discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered, and the Numbers that Died therein, in each Month and each Quarter of the year 1886.

Months.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.*				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.*							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	21	21	82	72	6	9	33	29	4	7	11	15	3	4	18	33
February	19	14	80	70	4	3	37	44	4	2	12	17	6	2	24	25
March	15	17	77	90	5	14	45	47	3	3	13	13	7	3	24	20
Total in 1st Quarter	55	52	239	232	15	26	115	120	11	12	36	45	16	9	66	78
April	9	23	89	84	9	6	26	31	4	11	18	27	4	3	34	32
May	25	21	93	112	12	4	35	53	8	5	26	28	2	4	27	24
June	15	24	92	88	14	10	42	45	5	3	19	24	6	6	33	18
Total in 2d Quarter	49	68	274	284	35	20	103	129	17	19	63	79	12	13	94	74
July	12	29	80	104	9	6	45	39	4	12	21	29	4	2	16	30
August	18	20	95	79	3	6	50	53	3	6	16	13	1	6	22	15
September	13	16	58	79	10	7	26	38	3	8	10	27	4	3	20	20
Total in 3d Quarter	43	65	233	262	22	19	121	130	10	26	47	69	9	11	58	65
October	16	22	80	73	7	11	46	44	4	6	16	19	5	4	18	21
November	25	20	92	87	2	5	38	29	6	8	20	33	5	5	23	23
December	12	16	73	68	7	8	30	56	4	8	17	14	7	3	29	27
Total in 4th Quarter	53	58	245	228	16	24	114	129	14	22	53	66	17	12	70	71
General Totals	200	243	991	1006	88	89	453	508	52	79	199	259	54	45	288	288

* In the Annual Reports previous to the twenty-third (1881) the numbers given for patients admitted, and discharged not recovered, included patients transferred from one establishment to another. In the above Table, and in those given for the six previous years, patients so transferred have not been included. It is necessary to note this to prevent mistakes when comparing the figures of these years with those of previous years.

APPENDIX A.—Table XX.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom, Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1886.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Royal and District Asylums.	Number Admitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																				Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered (including Transfers.)											
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	74	93	5	2	10	13	6	13	2	5	1	1	3	4	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	4	5	6	6	4	4	10	2	5	7	4
Argyll	44	33	3	1	14	2	2	3	3	5	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	1	2	.	...	1	...	4	1	3	3	3
Ayr	71	56	8	3	12	10	5	8	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	2	4	4	5	5	2	11	12
Banff, Ladysbridge	17	15	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2
Banff, Woodpark	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries	65	81	3	1	7	13	9	6	2	7	1	2	2	3	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	2	3	2	2	...	5	...	1	...	2
Dundee	49	64	...	...	2	7	5	10	3	4	2	4	3	3	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	1	1	7	4	4	1	7	1	...
Edinburgh	167	163	3	1	20	19	13	22	12	7	6	8	5	4	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	17	25	5	10	7	9	7	11	8	10	27	3
Elgin	11	17	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Fife	42	45	1	...	8	4	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	5	4	1	...	1	1	3	2	3	3	2
Glasgow Royal	118	77	6	1	23	9	13	6	3	3	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	8	4	6	8	7	6	3	3	5	8
Glasgow District, Bothwell	62	56	1	1	2	6	4	9	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	1	...	...	1	2	3	6	4	1	...
Haddington	15	12	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	1
Inverness	45	59	1	1	4	4	3	5	6	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	3	6	1	...	2	1
Mid-Lothian	23	45	1	1	...	6	3	7	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	6	1	3	2	4	...	3	2	2
Montrose	50	64	5	...	2	6	5	6	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	5	...	5	2	3	1	5	2	4	7	4
Perth Royal	19	14	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	1
Perth District	48	40	1	...	4	7	8	5	4	1	3	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	..	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	1
Roxburgh	21	27	...	...	2	3	...	3	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
Stirling	77	89	2	1	9	22	17	16	4	4	3	...	2	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	4	2	3	1	3	4	5	4	...	1	1	...	4	4
Totals	1018	1060	41	13	125	135	104	128	56	56	38	32	24	27	13	26	6	18	4	9	7	6	85	77	44	49	44	53	39	70	39	55	86	53

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom, Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1886.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS	Number Admitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																				Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered (Including Transfers.)											
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
Melville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Mollendo House	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saughtonhall	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Westermains	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom, Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1886.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																				Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, (including Transfers.)											
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey	20	22	4	1	1	5	2	4	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	3
Barony	86	88	2	6	12	14	10	11	4	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	4	1	5	2	4	1	3	2	7	8	29
Glasgow	...	63	...	6	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	7
Govan	65	37	7	6	11	2	4	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	2	2	3	...	4	...	1	1	2	2
Greenock	75	42	17	7	5	7	2	7	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	6	1	...	3
Paisley Burgh	33	34	6	4	3	8	4	5	2	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	...	1
TOTALS	279	286	36	30	32	45	22	36	13	8	3	5	5	6	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	30	37	5	10	7	12	5	8	12		12	45

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																																		
Aberdeen	7	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Buchan	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cuninghame	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Dumbarton	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	...
Dundee West	10	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	3	2	4	...	2	1	...	...	...
Edinburgh	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	...	3	3	1
Hamilton	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inveresk	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Old Machar	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Old Monkland	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Cuthbert's	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	102	94	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	13	13	9	11	15	9	5	8	2	6	10	9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1886, and the Average Ages at Death.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . .	282·0	295·0	...	2	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	4	2	4	3	1	16	19	50	53
Argyll . . .	197·5	188·0	1	2	2	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	4	1	1	...	13	11	47	55
Ayr . . .	128·5	165·0	2	2	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	12	10	56	57
Banff, Ladysbridge .	66·5	33·0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	6	53	52
Banff, Woodpark .	...	36·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	42
Dumfries . .	229·5	238·0	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	17	11	49	62
Dundee . . .	108·0	174·0	3	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	19	14	51	55
Edinburgh . .	394·5	393·0	3	4	5	4	5	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	...	2	1	5	3	1	2	4	3	2	1	36	26	53	56
Elgin . . .	58·5	66·0	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	46	73
Fife . . .	172·0	194·5	2	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	2	15	14	47	47
Glasgow, Royal .	263·5	209·5	...	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	1	5	...	2	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	23	13	49	54
Glasgow District, Bothwell	116·5	93·5	3	2	...	3	1	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	15	54	52
Haddington . .	49·0	54·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	42
Inverness . .	227·0	229·5	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	4	1	2	4	4	4	2	5	3	3	...	...	23	25	42	48
Mid-Lothian . .	96·0	116·5	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	14	12	52	60
Montrose . .	226·0	261·5	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	3	3	1	1	15	9	54	50
Perth, Royal . .	43·5	45·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	74
Perth, District .	129·0	140·5	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	3	14	15	56	52
Roxburgh, . .	98·5	107·0	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	4	51	59
Stirling . . .	188·0	198·0	...	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	...	...	15	19	49	51
TOTALS.	3074·0	3237·5	23	24	16	21	24	21	14	15	17	11	27	15	19	5	18	21	23	31	22	32	33	24	17	14	253	234	50	53

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1886, and the Average Ages at Death.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS. Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		YEARS. Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.		Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank	8·0	14·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	44	49
Melville House	*2·0	7·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House	2·5	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall	21·5	29·5	1	1	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	73	64
Westermains	1·0	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	58
Whitehouse	5·5	21·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	70	71
TOTALS	40·5	97·5	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	3	11	62	60

* Average for 3 months.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licenses.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																														
Abbey	44·0	52·5	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	5	5	47	41
Barony	271·5	265·0	...	5	4	1	3	...	2	...	2	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	16	15	46	50
Glasgow	...	124·0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	55
Govan	116·5	119·0	2	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	...	4	...	...	21	12	49	56
Greenock	142·5	109·5	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	14	6	50	57
Paisley Burgh	112·5	87·5	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	10	5	48	37
TOTALS	687·0	757·5	5	9	9	2	8	2	6	...	6	1	8	2	5	5	4	4	4	6	8	10	3	12	...	1	66	54	48	51

APPENDIX A.—Table XXI.—*continued.*

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1886, and the Average Ages at Death.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Average Number Resident.		Months.												Years.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	41·0	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	25	51
Buchan	26·0	26·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	59	37
Cuninghame	48·0	48·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	39	56
Dumbarton	29·0	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	55	65
Dundee East	42·0	55·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	73	37
Dundee West	37·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	50	62
Edinburgh	38·5	40·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	37	63
Hamilton	17·0	15·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	7	56	56
Inveresk	14·5	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	47	45
Kincardine	19·5	21·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	49	62
Linlithgow	16·0	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	38
Old Machar	25·0	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	70
Old Monkland	19·0	16·5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	74	46
Perth	20·0	18·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	56	68
St. Cuthberts	*16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Wigtown	18·5	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals.	427·5	427·0	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	6	6	9	3	5	1	1	20	34	52	57

* Average of 8 months.

APPENDIX A.—Table XXII.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1886.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Royal and District Asylums.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Number of Deaths of Males and Females from Specific Causes.																													
							Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.											
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	282·0	295·0	16	19	3	7	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	...
Argyll	197·5	188·0	13	11	6	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...
Ayr	128·5	165·0	12	10	5	6	..	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff, Ladysbridge	66·5	33·0	1	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff, Woodpark	...	36·0	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries	229·5	238·0	17	11	3	5	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dundee	108·0	174·0	19	14	9	6	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	394·5	393·0	36	26	17	12	2	2	...	2	6	3	...	2	8	3	5	1	6	4	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	3	1	1	...	...
Elgin	58·5	66·0	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fife	172·0	194·5	15	14	6	5	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	5	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal	263·5	209·5	23	13	7	5	...	1	2	...	8	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
Glasgow District, Bothwell	116·5	93·5	8	15	5	11	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington	49·0	54·0	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness	227·0	229·5	23	25	6	8	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian	96·0	116·5	14	12	6	3	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Montrose	226·0	261·5	15	9	4	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	7	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Royal	43·5	45·0	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth District	129·0	140·5	14	15	5	6	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	4	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	98·5	107·0	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Stirling	188·0	198·0	15	19	7	8	2	...	1	1	4	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...
Totals	3074·0	3237·5	253	234	94	92	19	19	15	14	45	8	7	12	21	29	41	37	36	25	19	28	7	6	6	11	2	2	8	12	22	26	5	5	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1886.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																					
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.															
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank	8·0	14·0	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Melville House	* 2·0	7·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House	2·5	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughton Hall	21·5	29·5	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains	1·0	11·5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse	5·5	21·0	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	40·5	97·5	3	11	2	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...

* Average for 3 months.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																																						
Abbey	44·0	52·5	5	5	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barony	271·5	265·0	16	15	11	7	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Glasgow	...	124·0	...	11	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan	116·5	119·0	21	12	9	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	6	2	3	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenock	142·5	109·5	14	6	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh	112·5	87·5	10	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	687·0	757·5	66	54	34	12	2	5	4	1	13	1	...	1	14	6	5	9	8	3	7	6	1	1	3	3	...	...	4	7	3	9	2	2	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1886.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																			
	Average Number. Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.	.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	41·0	48·5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Buchan	26·0	26·0	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuninghame	48·0	48·0	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	29·0	29·5	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Dundee East	42·0	55·5	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West	37·5	37·5	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	38·5	40·0	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	17·0	15·0	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Inveresk	14·5	15·5	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	19·5	21·5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow	16·0	15·5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar	25·0	25·0	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland	19·0	16·5	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Perth	20·0	18·5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Cuthberts	*16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	18·5	14·5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	427·5	427·0	20	34	6	9	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	2	5	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	2	3	12	...	...	...	...

* Average for 8 months.

APPENDIX A.—Table XXIII.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1886.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.			Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.			Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.
	M.	F.	In Royal, District and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal, District and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.				
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen	387	453	144,162	72,023	42,702	258,887	55·7	27·8	16·5	10,449 6 11	3,581 17 6	1,616 9 11	475 11 3	16,123 5 7	486 17 3	6,568 16 3
2 Argyll	202	202	99,083	...	30,847	129,930	76·3	...	23·7	6,374 16 3	.....	1,124 17 10	345 3 0	7,844 17 1	139 9 0	3,301 17 10
3 Ayr	273	316	110,638	36,667	25,894	173,199	63·9	21·2	14·9	7,393 9 1	1,771 10 6	991 2 3	387 18 3	10,544 0 1	844 18 6	4,289 6 8
4 Banff	90	123	48,362	1,041	18,523	67,926	71·2	1·5	27·3	3,075 14 2	48 1 10	691 8 1	157 17 1	3,973 1 2	114 4 0	1,696 11 10
5 Berwick	43	72	23,745	46	13,092	36,883	64·4	0·1	35·5	1,901 13 10	3 7 0	636 16 1	92 10 3	2,634 7 2	119 5 7	943 14 11
6 Bute	30	44	18,510	...	6,205	24,715	74·9	...	25·1	1,196 5 2	.....	286 1 0	46 6 6	1,528 12 8	118 1 8	615 13 10
7 Caithness	71	83	25,461	...	22,711	48,172	52·9	...	47·1	2,056 0 2	.....	766 6 4	143 18 5	2,966 4 11	63 4 5	1,082 19 6
8 Clackmannan	21	31	12,533	1,460	2,758	16,751	74·8	8·7	16·5	953 16 6	87 8 0	129 17 9	27 4 11	1,198 7 2	69 3 0	444 8 3
9 Dumbarton	83	88	27,404	18,253	5,507	51,164	53·5	35·7	10·8	2,064 11 1	1,069 3 1	251 4 0	134 8 3	3,519 6 5	228 16 11	1,361 1 0
10 Dumfries	90	98	45,102	...	15,595	60,697	74·3	...	25·7	3,129 12 11	.....	719 7 8	131 0 7	3,980 1 2	72 5 0	1,606 4 5
11 Edinburgh	561	647	239,995	33,272	79,172	352,439	68·1	9·4	22·5	19,534 0 10	2,090 5 4	4,083 13 7	569 11 9	26,277 11 6	1,047 10 8	9,393 2 6
12 Elgin	78	102	44,105	365	13,810	58,280	75·6	0·7	23·7	2,844 14 9	22 2 0	569 0 6	91 19 0	3,527 16 3	180 8 5	1,471 18 7
13 Fife	231	294	124,841	...	38,561	163,402	76·4	...	23·6	7,410 18 8	.....	1,790 12 1	302 9 8	9,504 0 5	539 3 9	4,168 9 4
14 Forfar	379	518	173,440	61,094	43,870	278,404	62·3	21·9	15·8	13,653 4 10	3,479 2 6	1,890 10 3	533 3 2	19,556 0 9	589 15 7	7,433 14 9
15 Haddington	68	71	33,745	4,210	7,580	45,535	74·1	9·2	16·7	2,413 0 10	210 13 10	299 14 10	129 11 8	3,053 1 2	120 17 4	1,187 15 5
16 Inverness	209	241	70,737	...	71,356	142,093	49·8	...	50·2	4,206 16 11	.....	2,384 17 9	318 7 10	6,910 2 6	87 1 6	3,095 6 10
17 Kincardine	42	48	17,849	7,913	3,039	28,801	62·0	27·5	10·5	1,368 4 4	358 18 2	108 13 0	46 4 2	1,881 19 8	100 10 2	714 0 5
18 Kinross	13	13	5,994	...	2,555	8,549	70·1	...	29·9	343 16 1	.....	119 18 7	6 10 0	470 4 8	74 0 10	188 19 3
19 Kirkcudbright	48	61	25,545	...	8,945	34,490	74·1	...	25·9	1,784 4 0	.....	369 14 9	84 14 1	2,238 12 10	3 10 0	887 2 11
20 Lanark	1226	1200	565,546	20,678	101,969	688,193	82·2	3·0	14·8	40,409 7 6	1,083 6 0	5,014 14 7	1,210 5 3	47,717 13 4	1,988 4 4	18,355 1 10
21 Linlithgow	56	52	18,103	7,812	5,475	31,390	57·7	24·9	17·4	1,402 1 0	385 15 11	217 11 2	90 18 1	2,096 6 2	48 7 1	819 6 1
22 Nairn	13	14	7,545	...	878	8,423	89·6	...	10·4	436 8 5	.....	33 7 4	18 14 5	488 10 2	92 16 3	189 18 1
23 Orkney	43	53	18,490	...	11,973	30,463	60·7	...	39·3	1,461 0 3	.....	336 17 9	133 2 9	1,931 0 9	87 11 0	665 6 4
24 Peebles	12	22	8,500	...	1,888	10,388	81·8	...	18·2	669 10 2	.....	66 7 4	28 9 7	764 7 1	47 15 0	258 19 2
25 Perth	232	271	100,198	14,555	42,981	157,734	63·5	9·2	27·2	7,180 12 2	860 5 0	2,005 1 4	297 16 11	10,343 15 5	721 13 5	3,971 2 4
26 Renfrew	262	312	136,800	...	20,948	157,748	86·7	...	13·3	11,178 1 7	.....	1,092 18 1	137 10 0	12,408 9 8	472 10 0	4,248 5 8
27 Ross	157	168	66,102	...	39,124	105,226	62·8	...	37·2	3,822 10 7	.....	1,288 13 7	335 5 4	5,446 9 6	85 2 10	2,464 4 10
28 Roxburgh	68	73	38,371	...	5,783	44,154	86·9	...	13·1	3,035 19 6	.....	277 7 7	74 1 2	3,387 8 3	124 9 9	1,196 14 11
29 Selkirk	14	15	6,573	...	2,085	8,658	75·9	...	24·1	524 18 8	.....	86 4 5	27 0 7	638 3 8	64 9 4	204 13 0
30 Shetland	48	45	14,063	365	16,503	30,931	45·5	1·2	53·3	1,108 8 1	22 11 3	403 3 9	84 10 2	1,618 13 3	32 3 0	610 18 10
31 Stirling	119	145	63,146	3,654	14,545	81,345	77·6	4·5	17·9	4,803 12 7	221 17 11	701 18 3	157 16 4	5,885 5 1	401 15 7	2,117 17 5
32 Sutherland	44	56	19,696	365	11,776	31,837	61·9	1·1	37·0	1 162 0 0	20 0 0	328 0 0	115 10 7	1,625 10 7	10 4 4	725 8 2
33 Wigtown	53	63	11,573	10,913	14,459	36,945	31·3	29·5	39·1	821 5 9	558 15 6	520 12 5	87 10 4	1,988 4 0	11 10 0	885 7 10
Totals & Averages	5266	5994	2,365,957	294,686	743,109	3,403,752	69·5	8·7	21·8	170,170 3 7	15,855 1 4	31,203 3 10	6,823 1 4	224,051 10 1	9,187 15 6	87,164 9 0

APPENDIX A.—Table XXIV.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year from 1858 to 1885–86.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.			In Private Dwellings.			For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.			Total Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858	61,303	8	0	14,230	4	3	5118	9	8	80,652	1	11
1859	68,326	17	3	15,054	16	2	4763	11	9	88,145	5	2
1860	73,982	0	6	14,666	10	3	3899	2	5	92,547	13	2
1861	78,497	0	5	14,855	19	11	3979	11	0	97,332	11	4
1862	80,061	1	3	14,567	10	6	3558	0	10	98,186	12	7
1863	81,285	6	3	14,668	4	4	3957	3	7	99,910	14	2
Average of 5 Years	76,430	9	2	14,762	12	3	4031	9	11	95,224	11	3
1864	83,284	13	8	14,892	9	10	4505	5	0	102,682	8	6
1865	86,202	15	7	15,107	1	6	3664	16	2	104,974	13	3
1866	91,338	5	6	15,236	7	7	4229	18	0	110,804	11	1
1867	97,508	14	7	15,151	18	6	4526	6	3	117,186	19	4
1868	104,951	0	8	15,396	5	6	5073	13	5	125,420	19	7
Average of 5 Years	92,657	2	0	15,156	16	7	4399	19	9	112,213	18	5
1869	111,168	12	5	15,508	14	8	5032	6	8	131,709	13	9
1870	113,220	19	3	15,825	11	11	4546	11	7	133,593	2	9
1871	113,568	14	11	16,166	15	4	4446	13	7	134,182	3	10
1872	115,413	14	3	17,013	1	11	4737	16	5	137,164	12	7
1873	126,480	3	1	17,211	8	7	5267	8	11	148,959	0	7
Average of 5 Years	115,970	8	9	16,345	2	6	4806	3	5	137,121	14	8
1874–75	136,420	17	1	17,097	13	3	4288	1	7	157,806	11	11
1875–76	143,305	7	7	17,339	13	3	4616	1	1	165,261	1	11
1876–77	151,181	3	9	17,889	12	11	4517	3	8	173,588	0	4
1877–78	160,043	7	7	18,087	11	4	5252	6	8	183,383	5	7
1878–79	164,388	3	1	18,518	8	0	5373	2	1	188,279	13	2
Average of 5 Years	151,067	15	10	17,786	11	9	4809	7	0	173,663	14	7
1879–80	168,433	7	5	19,365	11	0	5787	7	2	193,586	5	7
1880–81	174,932	16	11	20,532	16	4	5602	10	8	201,068	3	11
1881–82	182,406	6	7	21,830	6	2	6314	0	11	210,550	13	8
1882–83	182,109	18	9	24,593	1	10	6505	15	1	213,208	15	8
1883–84	181,085	9	11	26,449	0	0	6730	3	7	214,264	13	6
Average of 5 Years	177,793	11	11	22,554	3	1	6187	19	6	206,535	14	6
1884–5	184,322	7	7	28,183	10	9	6240	13	0	218,746	11	4
1885–6	186,025	4	11	31,203	3	10	6823	1	4	224,051	10	1

APPENDIX A.—Table XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Ten Years 1876–77 to 1885–86.

ASYLUMS.	1876–7.		1877–8		1878 9		1879–80.		1880–1		1881–2		1882–3		1883–4		1884–5.		1885–6.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles, . . .	1	6	1	5¾	1	5½	1	5¼	1	5½	1	5½	1	5¼	1	5	1	5¼	1	5¼
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	1	2	1	1½	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1¼	1	1	1	1¼	1	1	1	1
In Private Dwellings,	0	8¼	0	8½	0	8¾	0	9	0	9	0	9½	0	9½	0	9¾	0	9¾	0	10
General Averages,	1	4	1	4¼	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	3¾	1	3¾	1	3¾

APPENDIX A.—Table XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1886.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients. In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	Percentage of Patients. In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	Percentage of Patients. In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1. Aberdeen,	1 5½	1 0	0 9	1 3	55·7	27·8	16·5
2. Argyll,	1 3½	...	0 8¾	1 2½	76·3	...	23·7
3. Ayr,	1 4	0 11½	0 9¼	1 2½	63·9	21·2	14·9
4. Banff,	1 3¼	0 11	0 9	1 2	71·2	1·5	27·3
5. Berwick,	1 7¼	1 5½	0 11¾	1 5¼	64·4	0·1	35·5
6. Bute,	1 3½	...	0 11	1 2¾	74·9	...	25·1
7. Caithness,	1 7½	...	0 8	1 2¾	52·9	...	47·1
8. Clackmannan,	1 6¼	1 2¼	0 11¼	1 5¼	74·8	8·7	16·5
9. Dumbarton,	1 6	1 2	0 11	1 4½	53·5	35·7	10·8
10. Dumfries,	1 4¾	...	0 11	1 3¾	74·3	...	25·7
11. Edinburgh,	1 7½	1 3	1 0½	1 6	68·1	9·4	22·5
12. Elgin,	1 3½	1 2½	0 10	1 2½	75·6	0·7	23·7
13. Fife,	1 2¼	...	0 11¼	1 2	76·4	...	23·6
14. Forfar,	1 7	1 1¾	0 10¼	1 4¾	62·3	21·9	15·8
15. Haddington,	1 5¼	1 0	0 9½	1 4	74·1	9·2	16·7
16. Inverness,	1 2¼	...	0 8	0 11¾	49·8	...	50·2
17. Kincardine,	1 6½	0 11	0 8½	1 3¾	62·0	27·5	10·5
18. Kinross,	1 1¾	...	0 11¼	1 1¼	70·1	...	29·9
19. Kirkcudbright,	1 4¾	...	0 10	1 3½	74·1	...	25·9
20. Lanark,	1 5¼	1 0½	0 11¾	1 4¾	82·2	3·0	14·8
21. Linlithgow,	1 6½	0 11¾	0 9½	1 4	57·7	24·9	17·4
22. Nairn,	1 2	...	0 9	1 2	89·6	...	10·4
23. Orkney,	1 7	...	0 6¾	1 3¼	60·7	...	39·3
24. Peebles,	1 7	...	0 8½	1 5¾	81·8	...	18·2
25. Perth,	1 5¼	1 2¼	0 11¼	1 3¾	63·5	9·2	27·2
26. Renfrew,	1 7½	...	1 0½	1 7	86·7	...	13·3
27. Ross,	1 2	...	0 8	1 0½	62·8	...	37·2
28. Roxburgh,	1 7	...	0 11½	1 6½	86·9	...	13·1
29. Selkirk,	1 7¼	...	0 10	1 5¾	75·9	...	24·1
30. Shetland,	1 7	1 2¾	0 5¾	1 0½	45·5	1·2	53·3
31. Stirling,	1 6¼	1 2½	0 11½	1 5¼	77·6	4·5	17·9
32. Sutherland,	1 2¼	1 1¼	0 6¾	1 0¼	61·9	1·1	37·0
33. Wigtown,	1 5	1 0¼	0 8¾	1 1	31·3	29·5	39·1
Total	1 5¼	1 1	0 10	1 3¾	69·5	8·7	21·8

APPENDIX A.—Table XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

Royal or Chartered Asylums.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£26 0 0	£28 0 0	...	£28 0 0
Dumfries " "	25 0 0	32 0 0	£25 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " "	28 12 0	28 12 0	28 12 0	28 12 0
Edinburgh " "	33 10 0	33 10 0	[1] 31 0 0	31 0 0
Glasgow " "	[1] 31 4 0 / 31 12 8	34 17 8	[2] 30 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " "	28 12 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Perth " "	...	...	[3] 52 0 0	60 0 0

District Asylums.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	£22 10 8	£31 4 0	£22 10 8	£39 0 0
Ayr " "	22 15 0	22 15 0	...	...
Banff, Ladysbridge " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Banff, Woodpark " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Elgin " "	22 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Fife " "	20 0 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " "	24 14 0	39 0 0	...	...
Haddington " "	25 0 0	...	...	30 0 0
Inverness " "	20 10 0	...	36 0 0	...
Mid-Lothian " "	28 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0
Perth " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " "	29 0 0	...	...	40 0 0
Stirling " "	27 10 0	32 0 0	27 10 0	35 0 0

Parochial Asylums (*i.e.*, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences.)	[4]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	Parochial Asylums. (*Continued.*)	[4]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	26 13 0	32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	23 13 5	32 10 0
Barony " "	26 5 5	33 16 0	Greenock " "	24 3 2	[5] 32 10 0 / [6] 35 2 0
Glasgow " "	25 10 9	31 17 0	Paisley " "	24 3 2	32 10

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses With Restricted Licences.	[4]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. (*Continued.*)	[4]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d
Aberdeen,	20 3 0	22 2 0	Inveresk,	18 5 1	...
Buchan,	15 12 0	...	Kincardine,	16 11 6	20 0 0
Cuninghame,	20 8 5	...	Linlithgow,	18 12 8	21 4 8
Dumbarton,	23 16 8	23 8 0	Old Machar,	21 8 5	20 0 0
Dundee, East,	20 1 11	21 4 8	Old Monkland,	20 19 3	24 14 0
Dundee, West,	22 17 2	...	Perth,	23 18 10	22 2 0
Edinburgh,	24 16 2	...	St. Cuthberts,	26 4 4	...
Hamilton,	20 14 11	...	Wigtown,	21 3 7	...

[1] The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.
[2] For exceptional cases.
[3] Each case applying for reduction is separately considered by the Directors.
[4] The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.
[5] For paupers from Glasgow City Parish and parishes in Lower Ward of Renfrewshire.
[6] For paupers from all other parishes.

APPENDIX A.—Table XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1885–86, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	1. Land.			2. Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	3. Expenditure on Farm.			4. [2]Furniture and Furnishings.	5. Miscellaneous Expenses.	6. Loans.			7. Total Providing Expenses.	8. [3] Deduct Proportion payable to the Providing Account of Profits on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	9. Net Providing Expenses.
	Purchase of Land other than Feued Lands.	[1]Rent or Feu-duty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.		Purchase of Farm Lands.	Erection of Buildings and Improvements.	Total.			Instalments.	Interests.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Argyll,	.	164	164	1,419	.	.	.	91	666	1,344	1,049	2,393	4,733	301	4,432
2. Ayr,	.	379	379	488	.	2	2	32	106	1,063	278	1,341	2,348	281	2,067
3. Banff,	.	25	25	249	.	.	.	121	45	704	354	1,058	1,498	.	1,498
4. Elgin,	.	131	131	148	.	.	.	123	29	.	.	.	431	7	424
5. Fife,	.	.	.	122	.	.	.	15	163	1,622	1,021	2,643	2,943	195	2,748
6. Glasgow,	304	166	470	823	.	217	217	.	808	2,700	2,178	4,878	7,196	427	6,769
7. Haddington,	.	2	2	44	.	.	.	.	72	1,341	215	1,556	1,674	164	1510
8. Inverness,	.	374	374	791	.	22	22	45	190	1,634	960	2,594	4,016	112	3,904
9. Midlothian,	.	241	241	578	.	40	40	6	205	1,410	1,590	3,000	4,070	239	3,831
10. Perth,	.	1	1	893	.	.	.	180	66	1,713	912	2,625	3,765	.	3,765
11. Roxburgh,	.	.	.	1,146	.	.	.	146	115	1,524	1,682	3,206	4,613	161	4,452
12. Stirling,	.	142	142	148	6,250	398	6,648	.	220	.	121	121	7,279	727	6,552
Totals,	304	1,625	1,929	6,849	6,250	679	6,929	759	2,685	15,055	10,360	25,415	44,566	2,614	41,952

[1] Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.
[2] Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.
[3] The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and the maintenance accounts.

APPENDIX A.—Table XXIX.

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1885–86.[1]

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM 15TH MAY 1885 TO 15TH MAY 1886.

Asylums.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1. Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		2. Fish, Fresh and Cured.		3. Milk.		4. Butter, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		5. Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Peas, Rice, &c.		6. Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		7. Sugar.		8. Treacle.		9. Tea and Coffee.		10. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		11. Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		12. Tobacco.		13. Household Requisites.		14. Laundry Requisites.		15. Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		16. Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		17. Fuel, Gas, and Water.		18. Salaries and Wages: of Officers.		18. Salaries and Wages: of Attendants and Servants.		18. Salaries and Wages: of Artizans.		18. Salaries and Wages: Total of Salaries and Wages.		19. Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		20. Furniture and Furnishings.[3]		21. Total Maintenance Expenses.		22. Deduct:—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.	23. Net Maintenance Expenses.		Asylums.
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.	
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	
1. Argyll,	356(2)	1230	3 9 1	171	0 9 7	822	2 6 2	538	1 11 4	809	2 5 5	396	1 2 3	121	0 6 10	2	0 0 1	211	0 11 10	14	0 0 9	40	0 2 3	59	0 9 9	33	0 1 10	109	0 6 1	894	2 10 3	63	0 3 6	742	2 1 8	958	2 13 10	1119	3 2 10	167	0 9 5	2244	6 6 1	642	1 16 1	547	1 10 9	9737	27 7 0	−543	9194	25 16 6	1. Argyll.
2. Ayr,	300	785	2 12 4	24	0 1 7	879	1 5 3	476	1 11 9	717	2 7 10	268	0 17 10	75	0 5 0	6	0 0 5	147	0 9 10	26	0 1 9	43	0 2 10	70	0 10 4	17	0 1 2	90	0 6 0	599	1 19 11	58	0 3 10	619	2 1 3	998	3 6 6	594	1 19 7	221	0 14 9	1813	6 0 10	305	1 0 4	416	1 7 9	6933	23 2 2	−31	6902	23 0 2	2. Ayr.
3. Banff,	137	422	3 1 7	19	0 2 9	279	2 0 9	97	0 13 3	500	3 13 0	175	1 5 7	37	0 5 5	8	0 1 2	66	0 9 8	74	0 10 10	18	0 2 8	36	0 10 9	9	0 1 4	28	0 4 1	359	2 12 5	25	0 3 8	286	2 1 9	385	2 16 2	294	2 2 11	.	.	679	4 19 1	116	0 16 11	145	1 1 2	3372	24 12 3	−83	3289	24 0 2	3. Banff.
4. Elgin,	119	340	2 17 2	64	0 10 9	159	1 6 9	108	0 18 4	342	2 17 6	144	1 4 2	34	0 5 9	2	0 0 4	54	0 9 1	67	0 11 3	29	0 4 10	48	0 15 8	23	0 3 10	20	0 3 4	195	1 12 9	18	0 3 0	241	2 0 6	302	2 10 9	322	2 14 1	25	0 4 2	649	5 9 1	102	0 17 2	110	0 18 6	2745	23 1 4	−265	2480	20 16 10	4. Elgin.
5. Fife,	358	993	2 15 6	171	0 9 7	591	1 13 0	403	1 2 5	888	2 9 7	416	1 3 3	83	0 4 8	1	0 0 1	161	0 9 0	97	0 5 5	110	0 6 2	93	0 6 10	102	0 5 8	140	0 7 10	522	1 9 2	103	0 5 9	690	1 18 7	1041	2 18 2	844	2 7 2	229	0 12 10	2114	5 18 1	520	1 9 1	375	0 18 9	8494	23 14 6	−551	7943	22 3 9	5. Fife.
6. Glasgow,	189	486	2 11 5	84	0 8 11	391	2 1 5	214	1 2 8	505	2 13 5	128	0 13 7	82	0 8 8	.	.	89	0 9 5	35	0 3 8	41	0 4 4	61	0 6 1	37	0 3 11	49	0 5 2	316	1 13 5	61	0 6 5	267	1 7 2	664	2 10 3	603	2 5 10	131	0 13 10	1398	7 7 11	430	2 5 6	205	1 1 8	4839	25 12 1	−25	4814	25 9 5	6. Glasgow.
7. Haddington,	100	228	2 5 7	22	0 4 5	148	1 9 7	93	0 18 5	346	3 9 2	76	0 15 2	32	0 6 5	2	0 0 5	39	0 7 10	45	0 9 0	35	0 7 0	19	0 6 8	30	0 6 0	28	0 5 7	142	1 8 5	10	0 2 0	135	1 7 0	385	3 17 0	296	2 19 2	.	.	681	6 16 2	114	1 2 10	155	1 11 0	2376	23 15 2	−167	2209	22 1 10	7. Haddington.
8. Inverness,	427	1214	2 16 10	89	0 4 2	649	1 10 5	420	0 19 8	1078	2 10 6	389	0 18 3	71	0 3 4	.	.	147	0 6 11	229	0 10 9	38	0 1 9	85	0 8 0	52	0 2 5	99	0 4 8	672	1 11 6	89	0 4 2	1083	2 10 9	1081	2 10 8	947	2 4 4	148	0 6 11	2176	5 1 11	289	0 13 6	568	1 6 7	9437	22 2 0	−386	9051	21 3 11	8. Inverness.
9. Midlothian,	223	730	3 5 6	75	0 6 9	480	2 3 1	452	2 0 6	870	3 18 0	138	0 12 5	80	0 7 2	2	0 0 2	192	0 17 3	44	0 3 11	177	0 15 10	79	0 18 9	64	0 5 9	83	0 7 5	369	1 13 1	11	0 1 0	497	2 4 7	893	3 14 9	556	2 11 8	116	0 10 5	1525	6 16 9	511	2 5 10	327	1 9 4	6700	30 0 11	−388	6312	28 6 1	9. Midlothian.
10. Perth,	266	1120	4 4 3	98	0 7 4	545	2 1 0	276	1 1 0	850	3 3 11	176	0 13 3	61	0 4 7	4	0 0 4	112	0 8 5	68	0 5 1	28	0 2 1	56	0 7 0	81	0 6 1	91	0 6 10	702	2 12 9	55	0 4 2	464	1 14 11	971	3 13 0	705	2 13 0	178	0 13 5	1854	6 19 5	243	0 18 3	397	1 9 10	7273	27 6 10	−97	7236	27 4 1	10. Perth.
11. Roxburgh,	201(3)	577	2 17 5	29	0 2 11	336	1 13 5	166	0 15 11	674	3 7 1	125	0 12 5	20	0 2 0	4	0 0 5	67	0 6 8	62	0 6 2	41	0 4 1	55	0 11 2	36	0 3 6	70	0 7 0	259	1 5 9	34	0 3 5	604	3 0 1	1162	5 15 7	629	3 2 7	148	0 14 9	1939	9 12 11	233	1 3 2	226	1 2 6	5550	27 12 3	−202	5348	26 12 2	11. Roxburgh.
12. Stirling,	384	1477	3 16 11	57	0 3 0	917	2 7 9	273	0 14 1	980	2 11 7	870	2 5 4	74	0 3 10	.	.	188	0 9 10	54	0 2 10	111	0 5 9	125	0 13 1	207	0 10 9	175	0 9 1	658	1 14 3	133	0 6 11	711	1 17 0	981	2 11 1	847	2 4 1	841	2 3 10	2669	6 19 0	688	1 15 10	1289	3 7 2	11660	30 7 4	−1031	10629	27 13 7	12. Stirling.
Totals and Averages,	3060	9602	3 2 9	903	0 5 11	5698	1 17 3	3523	1 3 0	8569	2 16 0	3301	1 1 7	770	0 5 0	31	0 0 2	1473	0 9 8	815	0 5 4	711	0 4 8	712	0 9 8	691	0 4 6	982	0 6 5	5687	1 17 2	660	0 4 4	6329	2 1 4	9761	3 3 10	7776	2 0 10	2204	0 14 5	19741	6 9 0	4193	1 7 5	4720	1 10 10	79116	25 17 1	−3709	75407	24 12 10	Totals and Averages.

[1] General Notes.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the poor rate. The expenses in connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

(b) Fractions of ½d. and under have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above ½d. have been reckoned as 1d.

[2] The Asylum of Argyll had four patients and that of Roxburgh had one patient boarded on the Asylum property under special arrangements. As the cost of these patients is not given in detail they are deducted from the number at 1st January 1886, and left out of account in the calculations.

[3] The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table, refer only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

APPENDIX A.—Table XXX.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1885–86; and the Price of each article supplied.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates: Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	1 Fresh Butcher Meat: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	2 Cured Butcher Meat: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	3 Tinned Butcher Meat: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	4 Poultry and Game: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	5 Fresh Fish: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	6 Cured Fish: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	7 Unskimmed Milk: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	8 Skimmed Milk: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.
				lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.
1. Argyll,	356	46	402	101	3 5 1	(2) .	.	4	2 8 3	.	.	5	2 0 6	38	1 2 3	44	0 0 11	.	.
2. Ayr,	300	39	339	69	2 18 10	(2) .		19	2 14 9	(2) .	.	3	1 9 3	2	1 10 8	17	0 0 10	20	0 0 5
3. Banff,	137	15	152	78	18 7	(2) .			.	(2) .	.	7	0 19 6	5	1 11 2	37	0 1 0	.	.
4. Elgin,	119	22	141	80	3 2 7	1	4 2 7	3	3 10 0	2	2 11 5	49	0 15 1	13	1 0 7	34	0 0 8	.	.
5. Fife,	358	54	412	84	2 18 8	(2) .		9	2 7 8	(2) .	.	31	1 8 6	3	1 0 8	37	0 0 9	.	.
6. Glasgow,	189	27	216	72	3 3 2	(2) .	.	8	2 9 3	(2) .	.	29	1 4 4	9	0 18 0	39	0 0 11	.	.
7 Haddington,	100	14	114	61	3 7 0	(2) .		5	3 0 1	2	3 5 9	26	0 15 3	(2) .	.	26	0 1 0	.	.
8. Inverness,	427	45	472	85	2 19 6	(2) .	.	12	2 15 3	(2) .	.	.	.	21	1 0 7	34	-0 0 10	.	.
9. Midlothian,	223	28	251	86	3 4 3	(2) .	.	3	3 4 10	1	3 5 3	22	1 9 11	(2) .	.	41	0 0 11	.	.
10. Perth,	266	36	302	109	2 19 2	35	2 13 0		.	(2) .	.	22	1 2 0	9	1 6 1	40	0 0 11	.	.
11. Roxburgh,	201	30	231	84	3 0 7	(2) .	.	6	2 13 3	(2) .	.	3	1 15 0	8	1 2 0	35	0 0 10	.	.
12. Stirling,	384	55	439	120	2 19 11	2	5 6 1	(2) .	.	(2) .	.	4	1 16 5	5	1 8 10	56	0 0 9	.	.
Totals & Averages,	3060	411	3471	86	3 3 1	.	4 0 7	6	2 15 11	.	3 0 10	17	[illegible] 6 11	9	1 4 1	37	0 0 10	.	0 0 5

ASYLUMS.	9 Butter: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	10 Lard: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	11 Eggs: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	12 Cheese: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	13 Bread: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	14 Flour: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	15 Meal: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	16 Barley: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	17 Pease, &c.: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	18 Rice, &c.: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	19 Potatoes: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
1. Argyll,	17	6 5 5	3	1 16 10	4	3 17 8	14	2 4 5	(2) .	.	234	0 13 0	86	0 12 5	10	0 12 0	7	0 13 0	12	0 15 0	363	0 3 6
2. Ayr,	18	4 15 11	2	1 17 7	3	6 3 8	20	2 10 5	(2) .	.	228	0 11 10	93	0 12 10	9	0 10 4	37	0 9 4	32	0 11 0	303	0 2 7
3. Banff,	9	5 8 10	.	.	2	3 1 2	10	1 7 6	383	0 14 1	11	0 13 1	103	0 12 10	6	0 12 6	18	0 13 6	12	0 15 3	466	0 4 0
4. Elgin,	10	5 16 0	.	.	2	2 17 11	12	1 16 10	345	0 10 3	10	0 14 0	89	0 14 5	31	0 10 0	12	0 9 0	7	0 9 9	265	0 4 0
5. Fife,	13	5 7 10	.	.	(1) .	.	19	1 6 3	265	0 9 7	16	0 9 1	114	0 13 6	19	0 10 7	19	0 11 2	20	0 9 8	348	0 3 0
6. Glasgow,	15	5 1 0	3	3 0 8	2	4 4 8	6	2 14 2	320	0 11 8	21	0 12 3	52	0 14 11	10	0 10 7	14	0 10 9	16	0 14 6	307	0 2 11
7 Haddington,	9	6 19 8	.	.	4	3 6 10	5	2 14 4	343	0 11 1	20	0 12 9	129	0 15 11	27	0 13 0	22	0 11 8	7	0 12 8	215	0 3 8
8. Inverness,	12	5 5 7	(2) .	.	2	4 2 0	12	2 8 7	(2) .	.	210	0 11 5	152	0 13 9	16	0 10 3	25	0 11 3	14	0 11 10	261	0 2 11
9. Midlothian,	21	6 16 0	.	.	6	5 9 3	9	2 19 11	526	0 11 8	10	0 12 10	66	0 15 1	7	0 10 11	25	0 12 0	8	0 16 6	198	0 4 3
10. Perth,	11	6 0 6	(2) .	.	4	4 4 8	14	1 9 5	271	0 13 0	20	0 14 1	134	0 13 7	17	0 11 5	26	0 11 6	11	0 16 10	177	0 4 10
11. Roxburgh,	10	5 8 1	.	.	2	3 17 1	6	2 7 10	266	0 13 10	7	0 13 7	145	0 14 9	16	0 11 1	20	0 9 11	20	0 11 9	203	0 3 3
12. Stirling,	10	5 11 1	2	2 0 7	2	4 5 6	1	2 [illegible] 5	(2) .	.	275	0 12 1	113	0 11 5	12	0 11 3	15	0 9 10	8	0 15 4	483	0 4 0
Totals & Averages,	13	5 14 8	.	2 3 11	3	4 2 9	11	2 [illegible] 8	340	0 11 11	(3)237 / 14	0 12 6	106	0 13 9	15	0 11 2	20	0 11 1	14	0 13 4	299	0 3 7

ASYLUMS.	20 Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	21 Fresh Fruits: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	22 Dry Fruits: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	23 Sugar: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	24 Treacle: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	25 Tea: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	26 Wines and Spirits: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	27 Malt Liquors: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	28 Tobacco: Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	29 Fuel: Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.
	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.
1. Argyll.	84	0 11 0	2	1 15 5	2	1 15 8	33	1 0 1	(2) .	.	6	9 2 4	1	0 17 8	.	.	34	25 18 1	47	0 11 1
2. Ayr.	104	0 9 7	2	0 19 1	2	2 4 2	27	0 18 4	1	1 9 11	5	9 4 9	3	0 11 11	(2) .	.	42	22 0 3	50	0 7 11
3. Banff.	88	0 8 1	6	0 11 2	2	1 18 2	24	1 2 8	8	0 14 6	4	13 6 0	9	0 18 0	42	0 0 11	46	21 3 11	28	0 19 5
4. Elgin	140	8 8	3	1 7 10	(2) .	.	29	0 18 6	3	0 10 11	5	7 18 10	7	0 16 11	79	0 0 7	70	20 7 2	28	0 16 10
5. Fife.	199	6 2	4	1 8 10	3	1 16 8	24	0 18 4	(2) .	.	3	12 2 0	8	0 15 11	4	0 1 3	32	19 5 8	52	0 7 4
6. Glasgow.	80	0 5 4	22	0 8 10	3	1 14 4	44	0 19 2	.	.	5	8 10 5	3	0 16 8	7	0 1 11	26	21 6 7	50	0 6 4
7. Haddington.	83	0 8 6	11	1 16 2	2	2 6 6	31	1 0 3	5	0 9 3	3	11 4 0	5	0 15 3	58	0 0 9	27	21 18 8	38	0 8 0
8. Inverness.	107	0 10 2	(2) .	.	(2) .	.	16	1 0 10	(2) .	.	3	10 15 4	5	0 16 2	115	0 0 6	38	19 3 1	38	0 16 5
9. Midlothian.	76	0 5 4	(2) .	.	2	2 11 7	43	0 16 9	2	0 9 4	6	10 13 6	3	0 15 9	7	0 2 0	60	20 11 8	86	0 6 11
10. Perth.	44	0 10 3	2	1 1 4	(2) .	.	26	0 17 8	2	0 14 0	3	11 4 0	9	0 9 9	22	0 0 8	31	20 3 9	50	0 9 0
11. Roxburgh.	160	0 3 6	7	1 3	(2) .	.	11	0 17 7	3	0 15 2	3	10 1 3	2	0 19 3	25	0 1 4	45	22 7 7	64	0 12 9
12. Stirling.	252	0 10 0	2	2 0 4	4	1 16 11	18	1 1 2	.	.	4	10 5 3	2	1 1 7	4	0 1 11	59	19 18 2	65	0 6 8
Totals & Averages.	118	0 8 1	5	1 5 0	2	2 0 6	27	0 19 3	2	0 14 9	4	10 7 4	5	0 16 3	30	0 1 2	43	21 3 9	50	0 10 9

(1) In the case marked thus, the article formed part of the asylum dietary, but the quantity for this year has not been ascertained.

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

(3) These figures are the averages of the quantity of flour used respectively in asylums which do and which do not, bake their own bread.

APPENDIX A.—Table XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1885–86; and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

Farms and Gardens* of District Asylums.	Quantities and Estimated Values of Supplies to Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens.																		Prices at which Produce supplied to Asylums has been Estimated.								Farms and Gardens* of District Asylums.
	Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.	Total Estimated Value.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.	Milk.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	
	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per gal. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	
1. Argyll, .	361	1175	.	.	17651	822	.	.	146	4	1302	229	303	167	373	6	(1)282	2685	3 5 1	.	0 0 11	.	3 1 4	0 3 6	0 11 0	1 16 0	1. Argyll.
2. Ayr, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	15	260	142	.	.	.	157	.	.	.	.	.	0 3 0	0 10 2	.	2. Ayr.
3. Banff, .	64	250	.	(2).	5584	279	230	10	193	5	512	115	120	49	659	3	32	743	3 18 2	.	0 1 0	4 17 5	2 18 0	0 4 6	0 8 2	0 10 2	3. Banff.
4. Elgin, .	9	26	315	7	4760	159	358	22	320	8	311	64	172	75	169	2	10	373	2 17 9	2 9 9	0 0 8	6 17 8	2 16 0	0 4 1	0 8 9	1 6 6	4. Elgin.
5. Fife, . .	21	52	.	.	8706	340	.	.	.	.	1279	190	732	226	883	15	113	936	2 9 6	.	0 0 9	.	.	0 3 0	0 6 2	1 18 1	5. Fife.
6. *Glasgow, .	14	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(2).	71	14	110	35	181	4	3	94	2 14 3	.	.	.	.	0 3 11	0 6 4	2 9 6	6. *Glasgow.
7. Haddington,	19	52	184	5	2961	148	.	.	433	13	219	40	84	36	1240	20	15	329	2 14 9	3 0 10	0 1 0	.	3 7 3	0 3 8	0 8 7	1 16 2	7. Haddington.
8. Inverness, .	16	40	.	(2).	392	18	.	.	182	6	719	116	427	215	.	(2).	53	448	2 10 0	.	0 0 11	.	3 13 10	0 3 3	0 10 1	.	8. Inverness.
9. Midlothian,	48	136	199	5	10258	480	.	.	1043	51	425	88	68	18	.	.	79	857	2 16 8	2 16 3	0 0 11	.	5 9 6	0 4 2	0 5 4	.	9. Midlothian.
10. *Perth, .	22	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	367	104	121	62	483	3	.	220	2 6 4	.	.	.	.	0 5 8	0 10 3	0 13 11	10. *Perth.
11. *Roxburgh,	16	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	5	81	15	312	56	661	11	.	128	2 11 3	.	.	.	4 1 2	0 3 8	0 3 7	1 17 3	11. *Roxburgh.
12. Stirling, .	195	607	198	9	24767	917	242	16	263	9	1894	375	987	494	199	9	127	2563	3 2 3	5 1 10	0 0 9	7 8 1	3 16 8	0 4 0	0 10 0	5 1 4	12. Stirling.
Totals and Averages,	785	2468	896	26	75079	3163	830	48	2718	101	7280	1365	3716	1575	4848	73	714	9533	3 2 11	3 5 0	0 0 10	6 9 7	4 3 3	0 3 9	0 8 6	1 13 9	Totals and Averages.

*Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes board of four patients at Argyll Asylum Farm.

(2) In cases marked thus, the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries.'

APPENDIX A.—Table XXXII.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and of Gardens during the Financial Year 1885–86; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

Farms and Gardens * of District Asylums.	Acreage of Farm.			Receipts.														Expenses.											Profit.
	Arable or in Permanent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1885.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Grain.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins.	13. Grazing, Carriage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1885.	2. Rent.	3. Interest on Unrepaid Outlay from Providing Account on Stock and Improvements.	4. Live Stock.	5. Implements and Harness.	6. Seeds and Plants.	7. Fodder, Roots Feeding Stuffs.	8. Manures.	9. Paid Labour.	10. Miscellaneous.	11. Total.	
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Argyll,	140	385	525	1892	1240	.	840	.	4	229	167	6	4	31	105	(1)302	4820	2116	380	.	836	33	49	468	127	220	(2)343	4572	248
2. Ayr,	72	.	72	45	.	.	.	.	.	15	142	.	.	162	.	69	433	50	100	9	87	12	22	.	.	124	1	(3)405	28
3. Banff,	120	.	120	1380	259	1	279	10	5	115	49	3	135	299	11	30	2576	1643	178	.	294	50	24	114	49	90	54	2496	80
4. Elgin,	133	7	140	937	26	7	159	22	8	64	94		49	65	1	20	1454	941	203	.	20	9	45	1	41	42	81	1383	71
5. Fife,	80	.	80	487	52	.	340	.	.	190	226	15	132	222	.	156	1820	455	167	.	214	14	68	168	22	153	42	1303	517
6. * Glasgow (Bothwell),	.	.	.	.	76	.	.	.	3	14	35	4	.	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	6	4	18	29	4	62	.	123	9
7. Haddington,	26	2	28	247	52	5	148	.	13	40	36	20	84	36	.	(4)154	835	261	126	6	47	20	19	45	37	119	14	694	141
8. Inverness,	88	35	123	408	39	1	18	.	6	116	215	.	23	80	.	134	1040	351	70	13	.	36	31	12	58	103	9	683	357
9. Midlothian,	73	10	83	727	136	5	501	.	51	88	18	.	.	47	.	92	1665	660	113	.	.	65	62	430	46	150	8	1534	131
10. * Perth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(5)222	.	.	.	2	5	14	88	.	69	7	185	37
11. * Roxburgh,	.	.	.	185	41	.	.	.	5	15	69	11	.	19	.	5	350	128	.	.	17	21	25	6	16	103	7	317	33
12. Stirling,	206	10	216	1615	607	9	934	26	11	376	501	9	84	2	64	182	4420	975	685	.	285	193	227	440	180	340	144	3469	951

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.
(1) Includes payment for boarding four patients at Argyll Asylum Farm.
(2) Includes board of farm employées and of four patients at Argyll Asylum Farm.
(3) In addition to this sum a sum of £172, 7s. 6d. was repaid to the Providing Account being the whole of the advance from that account remaining due.
(4) Includes £102 from sale of stones from Quarry, at Haddington Asylum Farm.
(5) Details of receipts from the Perth Asylum Garden, not furnished.

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

Royal and District Asylums.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, *24th and 25th March* 1886.

There are 572 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 183, 90 men and 93 women, are private patients, and 389—193 men and 196 women—are paupers. One pauper and two private patients are absent on probation. There are no voluntary inmates.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	16	22	39	45	122
Discharged recovered, .	2	8	9	22	41
Discharged unrecovered,	4	6	20	23	53
Dead, ...	5	2	13	14	34

The largeness of the number of unrecovered patients who have been discharged indicates a desire to remove those patients who, though not restored to sanity, are harmless, and do not derive benefit from being under care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 5 patients for periods varying from two to six hours. Three accidents are recorded, including two fractures of the femur in the cases of patients whose ages were 65 and 77. Six attendants have resigned and two have been dismissed.

The principal causes of death were general paralysis, apoplexy, epilepsy, heart disease, and senile decay. In the cases of 21 of the 34 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

All parts of the house were found to be very clean and in good order, and the condition of the inmates was on the whole very satisfactory. Though many of the dayrooms are overcrowded there was little excitement, and no patient had any complaint to make in regard to the treatment.

It is hoped that the Managers will ere long be in a position to erect a general dining hall and amusement room, two general bath rooms, and a chapel standing apart in the grounds. These additions are extremely desirable. They would add greatly to the comfort and happiness of the patients, and would simplify and cheapen the management. The other Chartered Asylums, which, like this one, have grown from small to very large establishments, and which have not grown proportionately in all directions, have already made additions of this character with more or less completeness, and no new large asylum would be built without them.

The wall of the airing court at the gate cottage has been pulled down, and it is understood that the wooden fences and erections about the Barkmill cottage are also to be removed.

Elmhill House was as usual found in a very satisfactory state. The inmates have excellent accommodation, and they appear to be treated with much kindness. During the visit they were entirely free from excitement and complaint. It would greatly improve this section of the asylum to substitute low garden fences for the high railings in front of the airing courts, which do

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not beget pleasant feelings either in patients or visitors. If this change is made, it would be desirable to give up the whole front of the buildings to the patients, and to divert the entrance to the back of the buildings. This would involve the erection of a porch, and of a short covered way running along the side of the recreation hall.

The visit left a very pleasant impression regarding the conscientiousness and ability shown in the management.

The Books and Registers are carefully and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, *7th and 8th July* 1886.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The following statement shows in detail the number of patients on the register of the asylum :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	85	96	196	198	575
Absent on Probation,	1	2	–	–	3
	86	98	196	198	578

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	11	21	18	56
Discharges recovered,	7	3	3	6	19
Discharges unrecovered,	2	2	9	6	19
Deaths,	1	–	6	5	12

The deaths resulted in 3 cases from diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 1 case from disease of the heart, in 4 cases from diseases of the lungs, in 1 case from diarrhœa, in 1 case from senile decay, in 1 case from exhaustion due to melancholia, and in 1 case from impaction of food in the bronchi. In the last mentioned case suffocation followed the sudden inspiration of a mouthful of soup into the air passages. The circumstances were inquired into at the time by the Procurator-Fiscal.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 4. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. There have been two escapes. Two accidents to patients are recorded—one the passage of food into the bronchi already alluded to—and the other an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by cut throat.

An alarming accident occurred on the 15th of last month, attended by the destruction by fire of part of the main building. The fire appears to have originated at a gas light over the door of the upper dormitory in the centre of the west wing of the building; and it was fortunately prevented from spreading beyond that apartment. The building here consists of three storeys; and as the adjoining portions are only two storeys in height, this upper dormitory, which is the highest of the three storeys, is isolated on both sides. This circumstance made it much easier than it might otherwise have been to confine the fire to the dormitory itself. It is satisfactory to record that the patients were all removed in safety from the scene of danger, and that no injury was done except to the room in which the fire began, to the rooms immediately below, and to the adjoining staircase. The cause of the fire appears to have been the faulty position of the gas light, which was in an aperture in a partition constructed of lath and plaster. The wood above the light was both insufficiently protected from the flame, and was too near to it.

The Committee of Management have properly remitted to their architects to examine carefully the various gas-light arrangements throughout the institution, so that any defects which involve risk may be remedied, to report as to the sufficiency of the present fire-escape appliances, and to indicate the best way of reconstructing the damaged portion of the building so as to guard against similar accidents in future.

It is recommended that in the arrangements about to be made the following precautions should not be omitted :—1. To introduce hydrants connected with

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Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

an efficient water supply at convenient places in every storey of the main building and also in the airing courts; and to adopt similar precautions at Elmhill: 2. To see that the buildings both at the main asylum and at Elmhill are so divided into practically fire-proof sections by walls rising through the roofs, that in case of any fire occurring in future it may be limited to at most one of those sections: 3. To make certain that all walls of staircases are constructed of stone or brick, and that they are in no case lined with wood or lathed: 4. And to carry a staircase down to the ground floor near the site of the late fire, by which exit from the upper storeys of the building might be obtained, and to provide similar staircases in all situations not already provided with conveniently placed stairs.

The patients who have had to be removed from the injured portion of the building have been provided with sleeping accommodation in the asylum chapel and in one of the corridors, and dayroom accommodation has been obtained by pitching a marquee in the male airing court.

It is very desirable that the Managers should take into immediate consideration the erection of a general dining hall and amusement room. One room of inadequate size serves at present both for amusement room and chapel, and there is no general dining hall. No other asylum in Scotland is so ill provided for in these respects. The two general bathrooms, which are recommended in the preceding entry, are also very much required.

The number of pauper patients resident in the asylum is still beyond what the institution can properly accommodate. The dayrooms, as has been frequently noted before, are greatly overcrowded, and the extent of ground attached to the asylum is much too limited. The last-mentioned defect is specially injurious to the male pauper patients, who are on this account inadequately provided with occupation which is one of the most effective of all means of curative treatment. Out of the 196 male pauper patients only 90, or 46 per cent., are at present industrially employed; while out of 198 female pauper patients, 144, or 73 per cent., are so employed.

Much praise is due to the medical staff in the present circumstances of the asylum for the way in which their duties are performed.

The Books and Registers of the Asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
25th and 27th April 1886.

The numbers and the character of the present population of the asylum are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients, . . .	12	14	26
Pauper patients, . . .	184	170	354
	196	184	380

The voluntary inmate, who has been resident for several years, still remains in the asylum. There are on the register of the asylum, besides those included in the above numbers, 1 man and 2 women absent on statutory probation, and 1 man and 1 woman absent on temporary leave.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, ...	4	2	39	28	73
Discharges recovered, .	1	–	9	7	17
Discharges unrecovered, .	4	1	7	5	17
Deaths, ...	–	1	9	8	18

The deaths are registered as due in 5 cases to disease of the brain, in 1 case to heart disease, in 5 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to syphilis, in 1 case to exhaustion from melancholia, and in 5 cases to senile decay. The average age at death in the five last mentioned cases was 87 years.

The number of private patients remains the same as it was at the date of last visit. The number of paupers resident at the present time shows an increase of 10. It is satisfactory, however, to note that this increase does not

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Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

indicate any increase in the number of patients belonging to the districts of Argyll and Bute, as it is more than accounted for by the admission of patients from the Glasgow district, who have been transferred to this establishment owing to the pressure for asylum accommodation in the Glasgow district. The pauper lunatics belonging to Argyll and Bute now resident are, in fact, 10 fewer than at the date of last visit.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion made since last visit is 6. These refer to the use of a strait waistcoat twice in the treatment of 1 patient, and once in the treatment of another, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There are 6 entries in the Register of Accidents, but none of them refer to occurrences of a serious character. Two patients who escaped were absent for more than a day before being brought back.

Among the pauper inmates 140 men and 136 women are industrially employed. This part of the management of the patients continues to receive great attention, and the benefit which the patients derive from it is very great.

The houses were found clean, comfortable, and in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition.

The new water-closets and lavatories in the old building have not been completed yet, but it is expected that they will be ready early in the summer.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
7th and 8th September 1886.

There are 385 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 15 men and 16 women are private patients, and 186 men and 168 women are paupers. One man is a voluntary inmate, and 2 men and 2 women, all paupers, are not resident, being absent on probation.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Patients admitted, . .	2	4	17	9	32
„ discharged recovered,	–	2	10	8	20
„ discharged unrecovered,	–	–	2	–	2
„ dead, ...	–	–	4	3	7

It appears from these figures that the number of patients discharged unrecovered is very small.

The death rate is low. Three of the deaths were caused by phthisis, and one by senile decay. The other 3 deaths were due to accidents, and their causes are registered as drowning, suffocation in a fit, and peritonitis (accident). In the cases of 4 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Of the 32 private patients, 19 belong to the counties forming the district, and 13 come from other parts of Scotland. Nearly all the private patients from the district pay a rate of board, which is considerably lower than that paid by private patients from beyond the district, many of them indeed pay the rate charged for paupers. The lowest rate at which a separate table is provided for private patients is 15s. per week.

There are 18 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 person, and the restraint of 2 persons for the purpose of securing the success of treatment in surgical cases. Two accidents are recorded, neither of them of a serious nature; but there is no entry in the Register of Accidents regarding P. M'J. and A. M'D., the first of whom died in consequence of injuries caused by falling down stairs, and the second drowned himself.

The unfortunate deaths of P. M'J. and A. M'D. have led to an examination of all the locks of the asylum, which are now understood to be in good order, and also to the employment of 2 night attendants on the male side, and to the placing of epileptics during night in circumstances which admit of a more careful and constant supervision.

The fencing of the village reservoir in which A. M'D. drowned himself, which at its best perhaps did not prevent access to the reservoir so efficiently as would be desirable, has at one point been rendered quite inefficient by operations which attended a deepening of the reservoir. The attention of the

District Board is directed to this, and it is recommended that they should get advice as to the best way of making the reservoir inaccessible to the patients. Appendix B.

The new water-closets and lavatories in the main building are not yet completed, but the work is far advanced. Commissioners' Entries.

The increasing population makes the smallness of the hospital accommodation more and more noticeable. It is most desirable that the further growth of the population should be controlled, if not wholly prevented, by the transference of harmless and incurable patients to care in private dwellings. Royal and District Asylums.

The wards were in good order and clean, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory; they were entirely free from excitement during the visit, and no complaints were made.

The books and registers were in good order.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 16*th February* 1886.

There are at present 305 patients, 143 men and 162 women, resident in the asylum. Besides those resident 2 women, now absent on probation, are also on the register. Ayr District Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	43	22	65
Discharges recovered,	24	16	40
Discharges unrecovered,	8	9	17
Deaths,	6	6	12

The deaths resulted in 2 cases from disease of the brain, in 1 case from disease of the heart, in 6 cases from disease of the lungs, and in 1 case each from exhaustion due to refusal of food, from senile decay, and from the exhaustion of senile mania. The average age at death among the men was 64, and the average age among the women was 49 years.

The number of male patients admitted has been larger than usual during the past six months; and every bed on the male side of the asylum is now occupied. There is therefore immediate danger of overcrowding on that side of the asylum; and unless there is a considerable falling off in future in the number of admissions, which there is no reason to expect, it will be necessary to take steps either to provide additional accommodation, or to increase the number of discharges from the asylum. As there are several among the male inmates at present for whom asylum detention is unnecessary, either for their own welfare or for the safety of the public, the propriety of endeavouring to obtain their removal as a first step towards avoiding overcrowding does not seem to admit of doubt. With the cordial assistance of the parochial authorities there should be no difficulty in obtaining such an amount of relief in this way as would obviate any necessity for additional building for some time to come. Dr Skae states that he has a difficulty in obtaining the removal of patients who have ceased to require asylum treatment, from an unwillingness on the part of parochial authorities to provide for them in private dwellings, or from a belief on their part that suitable accommodation of this kind does not exist. If refusal to remove such patients arises in any case from mere unwillingness there is a manifest failure of duty on the part of the parochial authorities, as it is illegal to continue to detain such patients, and the proceeding indicated in the 17th section of the Lunacy Act of 1862 should be adopted. With reference to the belief that suitable accommodation for harmless pauper lunatics cannot be obtained in private dwellings, there is good reason to think that it is erroneous; for it has been repeatedly shown in cases where this belief existed that the required accommodation was obtainable when earnest efforts were made to find it.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 5. These refer to the use of seclusion on five occasions in the treatment of one patient. There have been 5 escapes. There has been no accident.

Seventeen patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit. Two men go on parole beyond the grounds, and 12 men go on parole within the grounds. One hundred men and 122 women are industrially employed.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and their wants appear to be adequately supplied. They were tranquil in demeanour, and no complaints were made.

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Ayr District Asylum.

The wards were found in excellent order. The alterations in the dining hall and in the amusement room have now been completed, and a very desirable increase of their space has been obtained. In the case of the dining hall, besides the mere enlargement obtained by the alteration, the communication with the kitchen has been much improved, and the serving of the meals in an orderly manner has been greatly facilitated. The alteration in connection with the male dayroom recommended in the preceding entry has also been carried out, and the result is highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 24*th June* 1886.

There are 131 men and 163 women, or 294 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 2 women are absent on probation, and 2 men are absent on pass, so the actual number of patients in residence is 287, consisting of 126 men and 161 women.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	25	31	56
" discharged recovered,	13	12	25
" discharged unrecovered,	18	15	33
" dead,	6	5	11

These figures show a reduction of the population by 13.

Of the 33 patients discharged unrecovered, 25 were removed to care in private dwellings (22 of them remaining on the poor roll), 5 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 3 were removed to Ireland or England. Considerable success has therefore attended the efforts to dispose of the incurable and harmless under private care. A continuance of these efforts is strongly recommended, and it is hoped that fewer difficulties will be encountered, now that some progress has been made—this being the general experience.

There are 13 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to 2 persons, one of whom is a troublesome epileptic, who was in the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

Only 2 escapes are recorded. No accident has occurred. The number of patients raised by the night attendant last night was 43, and the number of wet beds 8.

The causes of death were epilepsy in 3 instances, heart disease in 2, and kidney disease, pneumonia, bronchitis, general paralysis, apoplexy, and erysipelas in 1 each. In the cases of 2 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. At the time of the visit 16 patients were in bed—1 of them labouring under erysipelas.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive much attention —95 men and 116 women being registered as usefully employed. Of these 20 men and 17 women are employed as assistants in the wards.

The dayroom of the third female gallery has been enlarged by pulling down partitions, or in the same way as was done last year with the male side. The intention at present is to use this room as a dormitory for patients requiring special attention during the night.

The enlargement of the dining hall and of the amusement room, which is used as a workroom for the women, constitutes an important structural improvement. The workroom referred to is about to be recarpeted, and in other parts of the building new carpets were seen.

Skimmed milk is supplied to the patients at breakfast. It is strongly recommended that unskimmed milk should in future be given to them.

The wards were as usual found in excellent order and very clean. This was true of both sides of the asylum, but it was in a special manner true of the female side, where the aspect of cleanliness, cheerfulness, and comfort was very noticeable.

The condition of the patients was very satisfactory. There was no excitement among them, and no patient had any complaint to make.

The rate of board has been reduced, with the sanction of the General Board, to £22, 15s.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,
2nd April 1886.

There are 70 men and 33 women, or 103 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and no one is absent on probation or pass.

Since last visit 9 men and 7 women have been admitted, 4 men and 3 women have been discharged recovered, 2 men and 7 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 women have died.

The mortality has been low, and the existing state of bodily health among the inmates is good. Their condition generally indeed is highly satisfactory. They are comfortably and tidily clothed, and their appearance indicates that they are well fed. They have a large amount of work or exercise in the open air, and are not subject to irksome restraints or discipline.

About 80 per cent. of them are engaged in occupations which may be properly described as useful or profitable. Their amusement at the same time is not neglected.

The books and registers were found as usual in good order.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,
6th July 1886.

There are 71 men and 31 women at present in the asylum. Of these 3 men and 1 woman are private patients.

Since last visit 5 men and 2 women have been admitted, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, and 1 woman has been discharged relieved, and transferred to Woodpark. Two patients—1 man and 1 woman—have died, both from organic disease of the nervous system.

The house and its inmates were found in an extremely satisfactory state. The wards looked very neat and comfortable, and the patients looked well nourished and well attended to in every way.

A number of the male patients were at the Cattle Show, which is held in Banff to-day, helping to take care of the animals on exhibition from the Asylum farm. The place which the asylum takes in the competitions at these shows is a subject of great interest to many of the patients.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,
2nd April 1886.

Banff District Asylum at Woodpark.

There are 35 women at present in the asylum. Since last visit 5 women have been received into it, 2 have been discharged recovered, and 4 have died. The 2 patients who were discharged were convalescent when transferred to Woodpark, and their recovery seems to be complete. Since leaving the asylum they have revisited it, and spent a day with their old fellow patients.

There has been no escape since the asylum was opened, nor has there been any accident, though the inmates enjoy an extent of freedom which is much beyond what is usual.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. They are tidily and comfortably clothed, and were entirely without complaint or excitement.

The books are carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,
6th July 1886.

There are 31 women at present in the asylum. Since last visit 1 has been admitted, 2 have been discharged recovered, and 3 have died.

The causes of death were paralysis, heart disease, and pneumonia.

The patients were found in exceedingly good order. Their clothing was very neat and clean; and they seem in every way to be kept in a state of great comfort.

The house was as usual in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
10*th and* 11*th February* 1886.

The following classified statement shows the numbers of the present population of the asylum:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated inmates, .	114	102	105	118	439
Voluntary inmates, . .	10	6	–	–	16
Totals, .	124	108	105	118	455

Besides those included in the above statement as being now resident in the asylum, there are on the register 1 male and 2 female private patients, and 1 female pauper patient, who are absent on statutory probation.

The following statement shows the nature of the changes that have taken place since last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
Certificated inmates—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	12	23	15	21	71
Discharges recovered, .	6	10	5	13	34
Discharges unrecovered,	3	8	2	5	18
Deaths, ...	4	5	4	5	18
Voluntary inmates—					
Admissions, . . .	7	5	–	–	12
Discharges, . . .	4	8	–	–	12

The deaths resulted in 4 cases from diseases of the brain, in 2 cases from diseases of the heart, in 4 cases from diseases of the lungs, in 7 cases from diseases of the abdominal organs, and in 1 case from a gun-shot wound of the brain. The last mentioned case is that of a gentleman who had only been a short time in the asylum, but was believed to have recovered from the attack of insanity under which he had suffered, and was permitted to join a shooting party at Kirkmichael. The inquiry into the circumstances by the procurator-fiscal, led him to the opinion that the death was the result of an accident unconnected with suicidal purpose.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit; and with the exception of the case of gun-shot mentioned above, there has been no accident of a serious character. There has been no escape.

The general condition of the patients during the visit was satisfactory. Of the pauper patients only 2 men and 3 women were confined to bed, and the rest were found in average good health. They were clean in person, suitably clothed, and had all their wants apparently well supplied.

The private patients live in great comfort. On several occasions during the visit private patients, though sometimes making protest against what they regard as the unnecessary restriction of their liberty, which is involved in their being detained in an asylum, spontaneously stated that they had no complaint to make in regard to their treatment, and that they were comfortably provided for both in regard to their food, their rooms, and the attention which they receive.

The improvements in the furnishing and decoration of the Crichton section of the establishment have been energetically continued during the past year, and a large part of the building may now be described as affording very handsome accommodation. The enlargement of the Southern Counties section is now in active progress, and it is evident that it will result in a considerable improvement of the accommodation as well as in increase in its amount. Considerable improvements have also been made in the arrangements of the washing-house and laundry. The house at Maryfield has now been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and it affords excellent accommodation for the poorer class of private patients. The mansion house at Kirkmichael is at present advantageously occupied by some of the Crichton patients, whose ordinary place of residence is temporarily in the hands of the painter and decorator.

The general management of the establishment continues to be carried on with great energy and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

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Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
22nd and 23rd June 1886.

The following statement shows the number and position of the persons at present on the registers of the asylum :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated inmates,	126	106	109	128	469
Voluntary inmates,	9	4	–	–	13
Totals,	135	110	109	128	482

There are thus 245 private patients and 237 pauper patients at present on the registers, and they are all resident except 5 private and 5 pauper patients, who are absent on probation. The great majority are of course provided for in the two main buildings of the Institution; but 11 women reside in the Spittalfield Cottages, 13 women in Maryfield House, and 6 women and 22 men at Kirkmichael. The breaking up of the population in this way is undoubtedly attended with benefit to the patients.

The statement which follows shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Admitted,	18	10	13	15	56
	Discharged recovered,	3	7	3	3	16
	Discharged not insane,	–	–	2	–	2
	Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	1	1	4
	Dead,	3	–	3	2	8
Voluntary inmates,	Admitted,	3	1	–	–	4
	Left,	4	3	–	–	7

These figures show that the number of private certificated patients admitted has been as large as the number of paupers admitted. They also show an increase of 26 in the total number of certificated patients on the registers, consisting of 13 private and 13 pauper patients.

The death-rate has been low. The causes of death are registered as abdominal aneurism, apoplexy, phthisis, Bright's disease, epilepsy, and general paralysis of the insane. In the cases of 4 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No accident is recorded. There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for one night before being brought back, is 2.

On both days of the visit, the reporter was present at dinner in the second house of the Institution. On the first day rhubarb dumpling formed an important part of the dinner. This is not a popular dish in asylums, but only 1 patient objected to it, though opinion on the subject was freely invited. The paste of the dumpling contained 4 ounces of flour, and 2 ounces of suet for each patient, and it was very well cooked. On the second day, the chief dish was shepherds' pie, made with rabbits. Each pie contained 4 full-grown rabbits, 1 pound of fat pork, and potatoes in abundance. There were 18 pies, 1 being allowed for every 16 patients, and the crusts of the 18 pies contained 58 lbs. of flour, and 26 lbs. of dripping. It was an excellent dinner, well cooked, well served, and heartily eaten. No patient made any complaint regarding it, and many volunteered expressions of satisfaction.

The dining hall is very crowded, and it is suggested that, pending the erection of a new dining hall, the sexes should dine separately.

Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings of the second house. The works are very extensive, and they necessarily lead to many difficulties in the management, but these appear to be overcome in a manner which is satisfactory. It is on the female side that the difficulties are greatest. The conversion of the foul linen wash house into a workroom for women promises to be in the circumstances a very useful change.

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The accommodation for high class private patients in the first house has been still further improved. Nor are the improvements at an end. All the changes that have been made are highly satisfactory, and they appear to be fully appreciated by the patients themselves, and by their friends.

The registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 19*th March* 1886.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

There are 49 private patients—24 gentlemen and 25 ladies—and 234 paupers—82 men and 152 women—at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident except one private patient, a gentleman, who is absent on pass. Since last visit 3 private patients, all men, have become paupers.

The changes in the population since the 21st of October are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	5	1	17	39	62
Discharged recovered, .	–	1	5	8	14
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	7	7	17
Dead, ...	4	1	6	12	23

Death was due in 7 instances to general paralysis, in 4 to diarrhœa, in 3 to phthisis, in 4 to epilepsy and apoplexy, and in the remaining instances to bronchitis, gangrene of the lung, gangrene of the foot, marasmus, and senile decay. The mean age at death was 50 for the men and 54 for the women. In the cases of more than one half of those who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The case books are carefully and systematically kept.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion ; no escape has occurred ; and only one accident, and that not of a serious nature, is recorded.

The number of wet beds last night was only 16, and only 16 patients were found in bed.

Towards the end of last year a somewhat serious form of dysenteric diarrhœa prevailed, and was in some cases fatal. Immediate steps were taken to have the drainage examined, but no defect was found sufficient to account for the occurrence of the epidemic. The appearance of this ailment among the inmates, however, has led to the occupation of the separate building as a hospital for women, a step which will prove very beneficial. The wards of this separate building are being tastefully decorated and comfortably furnished. The small ward on the ground floor should be fitted up as a hospital kitchen, and a small copper boiler should be placed behind the fire for the supply of hot water to the building. In similar circumstances this has been found to be a cheap and satisfactory arrangement. It is also suggested as deserving consideration that the bath should be movable instead of being fixed, or at all events that one movable bath should be provided.

All parts of the asylum were found in good order and very clean, and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed. Complete tranquillity prevailed among the men, and with a few exceptions among the women also.

The accommodation provided for private patients is excellent, both as regards those who pay from 15s. to 21s. per week, and as regards those who pay higher rates. The dinner served to these two classes of private patients during the visit was exeeedingly good, in respect alike to quantity, quality, cooking, and service. That of the patients paying rates of board from £40 to £50 a year deserved special commendation.

The amusements are frequent and varied. During winter they include a fortnightly dance, theatrical performances, concerts, lectures, and music classes. During summer out-door games are added to these, or take their places.

The painting and decoration of the walls have been entirely done by the attendants and patients, and the work is not only very good but very extensive.

The books and registers are carefully kept, and were found written up to date.

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Dundee Royal Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 13*th July* 1886.

The numbers and position of the persons at present on the register of the asylum are shown in the following statement:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	21	23	84	157	285
Absent on Pass,	1	–	3	–	4
Total on Register,	22	23	87	157	289

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	2	12	30	46
Discharges recovered,	2	3	–	13	18
Discharges unrecovered,	–	–	2	9	11
Deaths,	2	–	5	4	11

The deaths were due in 4 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 1 case to disease of the heart, in 3 to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to disease of the kidney, and in 2 cases to the exhaustion due to mania. The average age at death was 41 years.

There has been no use of either seclusion or restraint in the treatment of the patients since last visit. Two patients have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back. Two accidents are recorded, one being fracture of a rib sustained by a patient when struggling against being put to bed, and the other being fracture of the clavicle occasioned by a fall.

Ten patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit. It is satisfactory to find that the number of beds which are wet during the night continues to diminish; only thirteen having been wet last night. The placing of two patients together in single rooms has been nearly altogether discontinued, the only cases in which double-bedded rooms remain being in one of the female wards, and it is intended to make these into single-bedded rooms before long.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order. The bedding of the patients has been much improved by the substitution of hair mattresses and waterproof sheets for most of the straw beds which were formerly in use for untidy patients. The painting and decoration of the rooms and corridors by the attendants and patients is still in progress, though all the principal parts of the establishment have now been finished.

Some of the drains on the male side of the asylum, which were found to have been imperfect, are being carefully reconstructed. It is recommended that whenever such reconstructions take place, opportunity should be taken to lead all soil pipes directly through the walls to the outside, instead of leading them down inside the walls. Such pipes as are necessarily inside the house ought all to be exposed to view, so that imperfections may be at once detected and remedied.

The patients on the male side of the asylum were in a satisfactory condition. Among the females there was a considerable amount of excitement, and it is suggested that greater efforts should be made to obtain orderliness and neatness of dress. There seems to be an insufficient outlet of an orderly character for the excitement and restlessness under which many of them suffered. This may be to some extent due to the limited extent of the walks which have up to the present been made in the asylum grounds, and it is observed with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made in the making of a long walk round the property.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
4*th*, 5*th*, *and* 6*th March* 1886.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

At this date (4th of March) there are 811 persons on the registers of the asylum. Of these 295 are private and 516 are pauper patients. The whole

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number of persons on the registers is thus the same as at last visit, but there is a slight increase of the number of private and a slight decrease of the number of pauper patients. The following statement shows the position of those now on the register in greater detail :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Resident, . . .	151	138	251	264	804
	Absent on probation,	3	–	–	–	3
	Absent on pass, .	–	–	1	–	1
Voluntary inmates, . . .		2	1	–	–	3
Totals,		156	139	252	264	811

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Admitted, . .	32	37	69	81	219
	Discharged recovered,	5	12	27	31	75
	Discharged unrecovered,	14	9	38	30	91
	Died, . . .	15	5	19	12	51
Voluntary inmates,	Admitted, . .	–	–	–	–	–
	Left, . . .	2	–	–	–	2
	Died, . . .	–	–	–	–	–

These figures show that the movement in the population is very active, and that the labour and anxieties attending the management must be great.

The number of pauper patients admitted during 1885 is very considerably below the average number admitted during the previous five years. It is possible, of course, that this may be due to some small extent to a diminished production of insanity in the community; but it may be accepted as certain that it is mainly due to other causes, such, for instance, as the scarcity and increased costliness of accommodation in the asylum of the district, and to the more general acceptance of the view that many incurable and inoffensive lunatics can with safety and advantage to the public, and frequently with advantage to themselves, be provided for either in private dwellings, or in establishments which are more cheaply constructed and more cheaply managed, than fully equipped asylums. The wider acceptance of this view is shown by the fact that the proportion of the pauper lunatics of the Midlothian Urban Lunacy District provided for out of the asylum rose from 21 per cent. at the end of 1880 to 36 per cent. at the end of 1885. It is believed that the proportion might rise to 45 or 50 per cent., if the asylum were only used for the care and treatment of those pauper lunatics belonging to the district who are curable, or who require skilled and costly nursing, or who, in consequence of being dangerous and difficult to manage, need special arrangements to secure their being safely and properly kept.

At every visit to the asylum during the past ten or eleven years large numbers of workmen were found busily engaged in making important structural changes on the buildings. No workmen are now about the asylum. The extensive changes, which were entered on ten years ago with so much courage, are completed. These changes were carefully considered, and the course which seemed best was adopted without timidity. The result cannot fail to be most gratifiying to the Directors and to the Superintendent. Incalculable advantages have been conferred by them on the insane. These advantages have reached all classes, but they have perhaps reached the pauper class with greatest emphasis. With as much intelligence as boldness, the Directors have done their utmost to make the institution fulfil its high purposes in as efficient a manner as was possible. They have spent large sums of money, but there has been no unwise or undesirable expenditure. The whole community, rich and poor, has been benefited in an important manner by what has been done. The growing prosperity of the asylum, the increased amount of good work it is doing, and the wide-spread confidence in its management are no doubt regarded by the Directors as a sufficient reward.

Their work, however, is not yet finished. The encroachment of buildings on the East House is seriously interfering with the suitability of its position.

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Its structural defects have been overcome to an extent beyond what was deemed possible by additions and internal changes; and for many years the inmates have enjoyed great advantages from these alterations. But the situational defects of the building are steadily increasing. That this would probably happen was foreseen, and the estate of Craig House was purchased, in order that new buildings for the higher class of private patients might be erected there, when the desirability of such a step became clear. A beginning of this work can scarcely be long delayed; and no doubt, before anything is done, the Directors will very carefully consider how that beginning will fit into the new establishment taken as a whole.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion is carefully kept. There are 215 entries in it, referring to the restraint of 3 persons and the seclusion of 30. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and who were absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 9. Twelve accidents are recorded, but none of them were of serious character.

All parts of the establishment were in excellent order, and very clean. The hospital wards and the admission wards are admirably worked.

The books and registers are very carefully and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
21st, 22nd, and 23rd June 1886.

There were on the first day of the visit (21st June) 803 persons on the registers of the asylum. The following statement shows in detail the position of these persons:—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Resident,	153	144	243	255	795
	Absent on probation,	1	1	–	–	2
	Absent on pass,	–	–	–	2	2
Voluntary inmates,		3	1	–	–	4
	Totals,	157	146	243	257	803

Of the 299 certificated private patients now on the register 128 are maintained at the rates of board of £84 per annum and upwards, and 171 are maintained at lower rates. Since last visit the number maintained at the higher rates has increased by 4, and the number maintained at the lower rates has increased by 3. During the same period the pauper patients have decreased from 516 to 500, this decrease being accounted for by the recent opening of lunatic wards in St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, to which 16 male pauper patients have been transferred.

The following statement shows the total changes which have taken place since last visit:—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Admissions,	14	15	33	36	98
	Discharges recovered,	2	3	15	18	38
	Discharges unrecovered,	9	3	23	18	53
	Deaths,	2	3	5	6	16
Voluntary inmate, admitted,		1	–	–	–	1

The deaths were due in 9 cases to disease of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to disease of the heart, in 2 cases to disease of the lungs, in 1 case to disease of the stomach, and in 2 cases to senile decay. In 8 cases the patients were admitted to the asylum during this or the previous year. The average age at death was 56 years.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 32. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients. There have been 4 escapes. There are 3 accidents recorded in the register, but none of them were of a serious character.

Of the whole number of patients 30 are confined to bed. Of the pauper patients 179 men and 162 women are employed in industrial work; 39 men and 56 women are unemployed on account of mental, and 21 men and 30

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women on account of physical disability. Four men and 7 women are registered as refusing to work. The number of men employed at skilled labour is 32—about 13 per cent. of the number of pauper male inmates, which is an exceptionally large proportion for such an institution. The total numbers employed at work of any description represent a proportion of 74 per cent. of the male, and 64 per cent. of the female pauper patients.

Fifteen private patients and 2 pauper patients are allowed to go on parole beyond the grounds. A large amount of liberty continues to be given to those whose condition permits of relieving the routine of asylum life by walks beyond the grounds, and by visits to objects of interest in the neighbourhood. No less than 69 patients have already visited the Edinburgh International Exhibition, and it is understood that at least as many more will enjoy this privilege before the close of the Exhibition. Six patients have season tickets. The usual transferences of groups of patients for short periods to the seaside home at Cockenzie continue to be made during the summer.

The general condition of the patients at present is very satisfactory. Very little mental excitement was manifested during the visit either among male or female patients; and this is especially worthy of notice in an asylum which contains a more than usually large proportion of patients suffering from recent and acute forms of insanity. But, indeed, everything which was ascertained during the visit goes to show that the treatment which the patients receive is of a very efficient kind. There seems little reason to doubt that in addition to the very careful and skilful medical treatment which they receive, the large amount of outdoor employment and exercise which they enjoy contributes materially to their benefit. The liberality of the general dietary must also, however, have an important influence. The quantities of the various articles of food consumed by private and pauper patients respectively, and also the details of each meal for the past week, were inquired into with the most satisfactory result; and the dinners which the patients received during the visit were excellent in quality and well cooked.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. A valuable addition has been made to the asylum estate by the acquisition of eleven acres of land adjoining the previously purchased Craig House property. Steps in this direction on the part of the Managers are evidently judicious, in view of the increasing unsuitableness of the East House for asylum purposes, owing to the grounds becoming more and more overlooked from the windows of recently erected houses.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *3rd April* 1886.

Elgin District Asylum.

There are 57 men and 66 women at present in the asylum, or 123 patients in all, being an increase of 7 since the visit in July last.

The asylum is overcrowded, and the number of the inmates is now greatly above 100. The District Board are at present considering how the accommodation can best be increased in a way which would be consistent with the requirement of the statutes.

Since last visit 11 men and 8 women have been admitted, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 4 men and 2 women have died. Three of the patients who died were in a moribund state on admission, and the present population includes many feeble and aged persons.

The house was in excellent order, and the patients were found comfortably and tidily clothed and clean in their persons.

They appear to be treated with kindness and consideration, and to be well fed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *5th July* 1886.

There are at present 60 men and 67 women resident as patients in the asylum.

Since last visit 3 men and 7 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged recovered, 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as having resulted from heart disease.

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Elgin District Asylum.

One man and 2 women were confined to bed at the time of the visit; but the general health of the inmates may be regarded as satisfactory. The wards are however much overcrowded, and it is to be feared that if this overcrowding is allowed to continue it will not be long before its influence shows itself in the condition of the patients.

That it does not show itself more at present is probably due to the large amount of outdoor life which the patients enjoy; but this beneficial circumstance will cease to operate when winter comes.

The enlargement of the building proposed by the District Board cannot therefore be carried out too soon.

A large party of patients under the charge of attendants were seen engaged in hoeing turnips on a farm several miles from the asylum. They seemed pleased with their occupation. They had been conveyed in carts to their work, and there can be no doubt that a day's outing of this kind is a pleasant variety for them, and has a good effect both on their bodily and mental health.

The houses were as usual found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
20*th March* 1886.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The following statement shows the number and position of the population:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	1	2	169	188	360
Absent on probation,	–	–	–	2	2
Absent on pass,	–	–	–	1	1
On the Register,	1	2	169	191	363

There are no voluntary inmates.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred.

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	–	–	29	24	53
Discharges recovered,	–	–	8	8	16
Discharges unrecovered,	–	–	5	15	20
Dead,	–	–	6	7	13

Death was attributed in 4 instances to phthisis, in 2 instances to general paralysis, in 3 instances to disease of the brain or spinal cord, in 1 instance to disease of the kidneys, in 1 instance to peritonitis, in 1 instance to senile decay, and in 1 instance to exhaustion from mania. The mean age at death was 51 years. In the case of every patient who died except two, a *post mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are well recorded, and the case books generally are kept with much care.

There are 28 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 2 persons. Three accidents are recorded, including concussion of the brain resulting from a fall in a struggle with a fellow patient, and fracture of a rib resulting from a fall. Neither of these accidents proved serious. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 5. There were 11 wet beds last night, and 25 patients were in bed at the time of the visit—6 men and 19 women.

All parts of the house were in excellent order, and very clean and fresh. Painting and papering have been going on steadily, and this work is to be continued. The condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory, and much was seen indicative of ability and painstaking, both in the treatment of the patients and in the general management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
15*th and* 16*th July* 1886.

There are 169 men and 198 women at present on the register of the asylum; of these 1 man and 1 woman are absent by escape.

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Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, ...	14	16	30
Discharges recovered, . .	4	1	5
Discharges unrecovered, . .	3	4	7
Deaths, ...	8	6	14

The deaths were due in 7 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 3 cases to phthisis, in 1 to erysipelas, in 1 to peritonitis, in 1 to senile decay, and in 1 to drowning. The average age at death was 47 years.

The case of drowning was that of a man who threw himself into the river Eden. He had been for two years on parole, and was not suspected of having any suicidal impulse. He was observed to have been emotionally affected on the day preceding the event, by a visit he received from his former employer, and inspector of poor of his parish, but next morning he was thought to be in his usual tranquil state, and not requiring special supervision. Three other accidents are recorded in the register, 1 of fracture of the clavicle in an epileptic fit ; the other 2 being cases of fractured ribs, not suspected during life, but ascertained by *post-mortem* examination. One of the cases of fractured ribs was that of a general paralytic, in whose treatment force had frequently to be applied to get him to allow himself to be fed, put to bed, dressed, or undressed. It is believed that the fracture occurred on some occasion when he was being forced to do one of these things. No external evidence of bruising was found. In the other case, the patient had been restless as well as feeble for some time before death, and had fallen several times. It is believed that the fracture was the result of one of the falls. In both this and the former case the bones were found to be abnormally brittle.

Fifteen patients were found in bed at the time of the visit ; 11 were wet last night. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 5. These refer to the application of restraint in 2 cases to prevent self-injury, and to the use of seclusion in 1 case. There have been 5 escapes in which the patient was absent for at least one night.

The patients were all seen, and were found in a satisfactory condition. They were comfortably and neatly clothed, had the appearance of being well nourished, and were clean in person. No complaints were made. A large proportion of the inmates, 133 men and 137 women, were industrially employed.

The houses were in excellent order. Both dayrooms and dormitories presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance.

In view of the fact that the pressure of water in the supply pipes is insufficient for the purpose of extinguishing fire, it is recommended that the necessity for additional protection should be considered by the District Board. It would be a prudent step in any case to have the walls which separate the wings from the centre of the main building carried up through the roof, so as to prevent fire, which might originate in the one from spreading to the other.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 28*th January* 1886.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

The following is a classified statement of the number of patients on the register of the asylum now, and at the date of last visit, with a statement of the changes that have taken place since that date :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At the date of last visit, .	137	153	135	63	488
Admissions, ...	17	25	25	4	71
Discharges recovered, .	2	13	7	–	22
Discharges unrecovered, .	7	6	25	7	45
Deaths, ...	3	5	3	5	16
Now on the register,	139	153	128	56	476

All the certificated patients on the register are at present in the asylum, except 1 female private patient who is absent on statutory probation.

At the date of last visit there were 3 male and 1 female patients resident in

the asylum as voluntary inmates; since that date 1 female has been admitted, 2 males and 1 female have left, and 1 male and 1 female are still resident.

The deaths resulted in 3 cases from brain disease, in 3 from heart disease, in 5 from pulmonary diseases, in 1 from gastritis, in 2 from general debility, in 1 from maniacal excitement, and in 1 from acute melancholia.

It will be seen by the figures given above, that the number of pauper patients is now greater by 4 than is explained by the changes that are noted as having taken place, and that the number of private patients is correspondingly less. This is due to 3 male and 1 female patients who were admitted as private patients, having become paupers while in the asylum. Such additions to the list of pauper patients are unfortunately of frequent occurrence in asylums of the class to which the Glasgow Royal Asylum belongs. And the fact is illustrative of the peculiar nature of the burden which the occurrence of insanity often lays upon a family. Such patients as are the subject of the transferences in question were generally in a position to maintain themselves (and their families when they had them) when the insanity occurred, and had every reason to hope that they would always continue to be self-supporting. The occurrence of insanity, however, both destroyed their sources of income, and added greatly to their expenditure.

It is evident that in the case of many persons much above the station of those belonging to the class from which pauperism is usually drawn, a condition such as this, coming on as it generally does in the earlier periods of adult life, must soon exhaust their reserve of means. The cases in which this impending pecuniary ruin may perhaps be averted and tided over by seasonable aid are those which afford such institutions as this asylum one of the most favourable opportunities of exercising their charitable functions. The true beneficence which is involved in making suitable provision at a small cost for patients of this class is frequently demonstrated, and it is satisfactory to find that the Directors of this asylum continue to recognise the propriety of making such provision one of their principal aims.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 6. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients.

The number of escapes is 1. There are 2 entries in the Register of Accidents, but neither of them was of a serious nature.

Out of the 128 pauper men 93 are industrially employed; and out of the 56 pauper women 45 are industrially employed.

The patients were found throughout the establishment provided for in a way which showed a careful consideration of their several requirements. The apartments and corridors were as usual found in admirable order; and the general condition of the asylum was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Glasgow Royal Asylum,
10*th September* 1886.

The following statement shows the number and position of the persons at present on the registers of the asylum:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients, . .	140	157	129	56	482
Voluntary inmates, . .	2	1	–	–	3
Total,	142	158	129	56	485

The number of non-pauper inmates has therefore now reached 300, while the number of pauper inmates has fallen to 185. It is understood that the Directors will continue to meet the increasing demand for the admission of private patients, whether they are in affluent, in comfortable, or in straitened circumstances, and that for this purpose they will reduce, so far as may be necessary, the number of pauper patients received into the asylum. The institution now renders, on a very large scale, a most useful and charitable service to the public, and it is gratifying to know that at the same time it is financially prosperous.

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Glasgow Royal Asylum.

The foregoing figures include 1 pauper woman, who is absent on probation. Since last visit 3 private patients, 2 men and 1 woman, have been transferred to the pauper list. The general changes among the patients during the same period are as follows :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	Admitted, . . .	32	38	49	13	132
	Discharged recovered,	11	8	28	5	52
	Discharged unrecovered,	11	18	14	7	50
	Dead, ...	7	7	8	2	24
Voluntary inmates,	Admitted, . . .	2	1	–	–	3
	Left, ...	1	1	–	–	2

Of the 21 unrecovered pauper patients who were discharged, 11 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was transferred to England, 2 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 7 were placed under private care.

The death-rate has been low. General paralysis caused 7 of the 24 deaths, and phthisis and pneumonia 6. The rest of the deaths were caused by diseases of the brain, heart, liver and kidneys, and by old age and general debility. In the cases of 11 of the 24 persons who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; only 1 accident is recorded; and no escape has taken place. The wards were scrupulously clean, and in excellent order. The condition of the patients was in every respect satisfactory. No complaints were made. The general impression left by the visit was as usual most favourable to the management, whether regarded from a medical or an administrative point of view.

The books and registers are very carefully and correctly kept.

Glasgow District Asylum, Bothwell,
12*th February* 1886.

Glasgow District Asylum.

There are 191 patients, 103 males and 88 females, at present in the asylum. Besides these, 1 man and 1 woman, at present absent on pass, are on the asylum register.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Admissions, ...	31	37	68
Discharges recovered, ...	12	18	30
Discharges unrecovered, . . .	12	12	24
Deaths, ...	5	6	11

These changes show that the movement of population in this asylum continues to be very rapid. The number of admissions during the past year has been about 68 per cent. of the mean number resident; and the discharges and deaths taken together have been about 63 per cent. The average length of time that a patient is detained in the asylum at present is about eighteen months, which is a much shorter period than in any other district asylum. This feature of the management of the asylum has been repeatedly commented on in preceding entries; and it is right that the benefit which the district derives from it should be fully recognised. A much larger amount of asylum accommodation would have been required for the district if persistent care had not been taken to obtain the removal of patients as soon as their treatment in an asylum ceased to be necessary; and Dr Clark deserves credit for the exceptional energy which he has devoted to the work.

One result of this careful removal of all patients who may be provided for, otherwise than in the asylum, was apparent at this visit. This is, that the population of the asylum is to a larger extent than was formerly the case composed of patients who either require much care in their treatment, or who are specially difficult to manage. This involves a greater demand on the energies of the asylum staff, and it cannot be expected that the class of patients now in this institution will in future furnish so large a proportion of patients suitable for discharge as were found among the inmates of past years. In spite of the efforts that have been made to obtain the removal of patients the number has increased during the past twelve months, and the asylum is now as full as it can properly be.

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The patients were found well provided for in every way. They were clean in person; their clothing was suitable and in good order; and the dinner, which was served during the visit, consisted of good food, well cooked, and abundant in quantity. No complaints were made by any of the patients.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to be well attended to, but the proportion of patients who are capable of work is not so large as it was. Twenty-two are at present disabled on account of their mental condition, and 36 are physically disabled. One accident is recorded in the register. This was fracture of a rib sustained by a patient in a struggle with an attendant. The attendant was considered to have been unnecessarily rough in his treatment of the patient, and was dismissed. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 4. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There have been 3 escapes.

The wards were found everywhere in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
11*th June* 1886.

There are 105 men and 89 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 194 patients in all. These figures include 1 woman who is absent on probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients admitted, ...	12	13	25
„ discharged recovered, . .	7	7	14
„ discharged unrecovered, .	2	1	3
„ dead, ...	2	5	7

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. No escape has taken place. There were only 2 wet beds last night. Under many difficulties useful work is found for 67 men and 61 women.

For reasons which have been fully commented on in former entries, the discharge of unrecovered patients cannot now be so great as it was at one time. But Dr Campbell Clark is of opinion that there are about 8 patients whose fitness for care in the lunatic wards of poorhouses might properly be tried. These patients are not suitable for care in private dwellings—they require to be in a special establishment of some kind, but it is thought that simpler arrangements than those of a fully equipped asylum, such, for instance, as exist in the licensed wards of poorhouses, would be sufficient in their cases, and it is possible that accommodation for some of them may be found in the Old Monkland and Hamilton Combination Poorhouses.

The management of this asylum continues to deserve the many favourable things that have been said of it in former entries. It is conducted with great ability and with a conscientious desire to make it as useful to the district as possible. Great and long continued efforts have been made to transfer to private care those patients who could, with advantage both to themselves and to the ratepayers, be provided for in that way; and, though there have been many difficulties and discouragements, the success that has attended these efforts has been unusual and very gratifying. The impressions regarding the management left by the visit to-day were exceedingly pleasant. The condition of the wards and of the inmates was in all respects highly satisfactory and very creditable to Dr Campbell Clark and to all others concerned in the management of the institution.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be written up to date, and to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11*th March* 1886.

Haddington District Asylum.

There are 99 patients at present in the asylum, of whom 4 men and 5 women are private patients, and 42 men and 48 women are paupers.

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Haddington District Asylum.

The changes since last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	–	1	6	3	10
Discharged recovered, .	–	–	1	1	2
Discharged unrecovered,	–	1	4	1	6
Deaths, ...	–	–	4	1	5

Two of the deaths were caused by the decay of old age, 1 resulted from general paralysis, and 2 from chest affections. One death occurred in the case of a patient who was absent on probation, and another in the case of a patient who was gravely ill on admission.

Due attention is given to the amusement and recreation of the inmates. In no instance was there any excitement during the visit, nor did any patient make any complaint.

The wards were found in excellent order and well warmed. Both men and women were tidily and comfortably clothed.

When the lavatory on the male side is repaired, the partition separating it from the corridor should be removed, in order to make the supervision of the patients easier and more efficient.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only one accident is recorded—fracture of the leg from a fall, in the case of an epileptic. No escape has occurred, and there has been no change among the attendants.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and correctly kept.

Haddington District Asylum,
10*th November* 1886.

The present number of inmates is 104. One man, also on the register of the asylum, is absent on statutory probation. The private patients are 8 in number, 3 men and 5 women; the paupers are 96 in number, 47 men and 49 women.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Admissions, ...	13	10	23
Discharges recovered, . .	4	3	7
Discharges unrecovered, . .	4	4	8
Deaths, ...	–	2	2

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to pneumonia, and the other to Bright's disease.

Three women were confined to bed at the time of the visit. The only serious accident which has occurred since last visit is a case of fracture of the radius from a fall. There has been no use of either restraint or seclusion.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive due attention. At present 34 men and 40 women out of the 96 paupers are employed. Thirty of the men are engaged in outdoor work, and 16 of the women are engaged in laundry or kitchen work. A considerable proportion is therefore employed in active labour; and this is observed with approval, as a reasonable amount of healthy bodily exercise is one of the best means of obtaining tranquillity mind.

The patients were found in good condition. There were no manifestations of excitement; their clothing is satisfactory; and all their requirements appear to be adequately provided for.

The wards were found comfortable and in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Inverness District Asylum,
5*th April* 1886.

Inverness District Asylum.

There are 229 men and 229 women under sheriff's orders, or 458 certificated patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. With the exception of 1 man they are all paupers; and they are all resident except 7 men and 16

women who are absent on probation. There is also 1 voluntary inmate, a man. The whole resident population at this date consists of 223 men and 213 women, or 436 in all.

Since last visit 46 men, including 1 voluntary inmate, and 39 women, have been admitted; 13 men and 17 women have been discharged as recovered; 16 men and 6 women have been discharged as unrecovered; and 4 men and 18 women have died. During this period, therefore, the number on the registers has increased by 11.

Of the 22 deaths, 9, or 41 per cent., were caused by phthisis. The average age of those dying of this disease was 35. One of them was admitted in 1874. 1 in 1876, 1 in 1880, 1 in 1881, 2 in 1882, 1 in 1883, 1 in 1884, and 1 in 1885. Few of them, therefore, appear to have laboured under the disease when admitted into the asylum. Of the remaining 13 deaths, 5 are registered as due to a gradually increasing exhaustion. They were all women; their average age was 64, and they were admitted in 1864, 1873, 1881, 1884, and 1885. Apoplexy, Bright's disease, dysentery, hemiplegia, erysipelas, pneumonia, and bronchitis, caused the rest of the deaths. In 1 instance the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Nine accidents are recorded, including 2 in which ribs were fractured, 1 in which the femur was fractured, and 1 in which the humerus was fractured. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 9. Five men and 12 women were found in bed; and the number of wet beds last night was 26, 14 on the male and 12 on the female side.

Exclusive of the medical superintendent and his assistant, the 2 consulting physicians, and the 2 chaplains, the following statement shows the present staff:—

Female.	*Male.*
1 Matron,	1 Clerk and storekeeper,
1 Cook,	1 Grieve and gardener,
4 Kitchenmaids,	1 Farm servant,
1 Housemaid,	1 Stoker,
3 Laundresses,	1 Gasman and plumber,
14 Ordinary attendants,	1 Baker,
1 Night attendant,	1 Joiner,
	1 Head attendant,
	16 Ordinary attendants,
	1 Night attendant,
25	25

The whole number of patients registered as employed is 300, leaving 136 unemployed, either because they refuse to work or because they are not able to work in consequence of their mental or bodily condition.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in good order, and the patients as a whole were free from excitement or complaint.

Their clothing was tidy and clean.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be carefully and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *3rd July* 1886.

There are 224 men and 224 women at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients. Of these, 6 men and 16 women are absent on probation. The rest are all resident, and there is also 1 male voluntary inmate.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	12	13	25
Discharges recovered,	6	8	14
Discharges unrecovered,	5	4	9
Deaths,	6	6	12

The deaths resulted from diseases of the brain and nervous system in 3 cases, from phthisis in 5 cases, from pneumonia in 1 case, from diarrhœa in 1 case,

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and from gradually increasing exhaustion in 2 cases. The average age at death was 41 years. Phthisis still continues to be the cause of nearly half the deaths.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The number of escapes recorded in which the patient was absent for at least one night before being brought back is 3. One accident is recorded—fracture of the right arm, occasioned by the patient to whom it happened falling out of bed.

Five men and 10 women are at present confined to bed. Fifteen men and 13 women are raised at night on account of wet or dirty habits, or from inability to help themselves. Twenty-one beds were found wet this morning.

Out of 219 men at present inmates of the asylum, 133 are engaged in work; 102 are engaged in outdoor work, and 7 are employed as artizans. Out of 208 women the number employed is 166; of these 41 are actively engaged in household work in the kitchen or the wards, or are employed in the laundry, the rest being occupied in various kinds of needlework.

The reclamation of a field to the north of the asylum, which has for some time been in progress, has now been completed, and a considerable addition is thus made to the extent of arable land. The enlargement of the garden referred to in previous entries has now been carried out, and the intersecting hedges have been planted.

The house was found clean and in good order. There was little excitement shown by the patients, and no complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10*th March* 1886.

Midlothian District Asylum.

The following statement shows the number and position of the persons at present on the register of the asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients, ...	25	26	51
Pauper patients, ...	79	94	173
Totals,	104	120	224

The changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Patients admitted, . . .	3	5	8	8	24
„ discharged recovered,	–	–	3	3	6
„ discharged unrecovered,	–	1	1	3	5
„ dead, . . .	1	–	3	2	6

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 16, and they all refer to the use of restraint in the case of 1 woman, who at the time of the visit was found wearing a straight jacket and tied to a bench. No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. Only one change has occurred among the attendants.

The weather being very cold, all the patients belonging to dayrooms Nos. 2 and 3 on the female side were found in their rooms at the time of the visit—27 women being in No. 2 and 32 in No. 3. This gives about 13 feet of floor space to each patient in each of the rooms, which measure respectively 21 feet by 17 feet, and 24 feet by 17 feet. This is greatly below what it ought to be, even if the rooms were occupied by the quieter and more easily managed patients, instead of being occupied by the noisy and troublesome. The minimum floor space allowed to each patient in asylum dayrooms is 25 feet, and it is always recommended that this figure should be exceeded, and considerably exceeded in the case of those rooms which are occupied by the worst class patients. It is possible that the state of matters referred to could, to some extent, be improved by removing some of the occupants of Nos. 2 and 3 to the other dayrooms, but it is not thought that a full remedy can in this way be

obtained, nor by any way which will not involve structural changes. The attention of the District Board is earnestly directed to this matter.

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Midlothian District Asylum.

The wards were found clean and in good order, and the patients appeared to be comfortably as well as tidily clothed. They had a well-cooked and well-served dinner during the visit, and the supply of food was abundant. The patients registered as usefully employed are 166 in number—76 men and 90 women. Of these 22 men and 26 women are registered as assisting the attendants.

The unemployed are 38 in number—14 men and 24 women. These persons are idle either in consequence of their mental or of their bodily condition. The books and registers were, as usual, found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
7th October 1886.

The asylum at present contains 39 private and 165 pauper patients. Of the private patients 20 are male and 19 are female; and of the pauper patients 74 are male and 91 are female. Besides these resident patients there are 2 female private patients now absent on pass, who are on the register of the asylum.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	2	6	8	19	35
Discharges recovered,	1	5	3	7	16
Discharges unrecovered,	2	5	3	6	16
Deaths, . . .	4	1	7	9	21

The causes of death are registered as disease of the brain in 9 cases, disease of the heart in 1 case, disease of the lungs in 3 cases, diseases of the abdomen in 3 cases, general debility in 1 case, exhaustion in 1 case, and old age in 3 cases. The average age at death was 56 years. The mortality for the past year has been higher than usual, but the causes of death do not point to the existence of any insanitary condition of the institution, or of any other preventable cause of disease.

There are 10 fewer men and 8 fewer women now on the register of the asylum than there were at the date of last visit. The overcrowding of some of the dayrooms on the female side, which is mentioned in the previous entry, has thus been somewhat relieved, and it is understood that steps are to be taken immediately to provide a sufficient amount of dayroom accommodation by means of structural alterations, which will considerably enlarge one of the dayrooms. A useful improvement is in course of being carried out, by the construction of a new bathroom and lavatory in the female north wing.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion made since last visit is 6. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for one night before being brought back, is 11. There has been no accident.

The number of patients industrially employed at present is 162—76 men and 86 women. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
14th and 15th April 1886.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients at present on the register of the asylum:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . .	34	44	190	220	488
Absent on probation,	1	1	1	1	4
On register,	35	45	191	221	492

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

The average number resident during the year 1883–84 was 523. The highest number resident was 534—235 men and 299 women. This occurred on the 31st of January 1884. A very considerable reduction of the population has thus taken place, and the effects of this are manifestly good.

Since the date of last visit the following changes in the population have taken place :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	2	6	23	22	53
Discharged unrecovered,	2	3	10	15	30
Discharged recovered,	1	3	8	5	17
Dead, ...	1	1	8	7	17

During the same period 1 voluntary patient was admitted and has left.

Of the 30 patients discharged unrecovered, 14 were disposed of in private dwellings—of whom 1 has been sent back; 10 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses.

The rate of mortality has been low, and the present state of bodily health among the patients is good. At the time of the visit only six of them were found in bed. During last year, and what has passed of this year, attacks of erysipelas have from time to time occurred among the inmates, but they have not been of a severe character. Nothing has been discovered to account for the appearance of this disease. The case books are carefully kept, and indicate painstaking as well as ability in the medical treatment of the inmates. In the cases of 13 of the 17 patients who died the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

There are 8 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons. Seven of the entries show restraint to have been employed during surgical treatment. No accident is recorded. Only 3 patients escaped, and were absent for at least a night before being brought back. This is satisfactory in view of the amount of liberty accorded to the patients—49 of them being on parole beyond the grounds and 84 of them on parole within the grounds. The efficiency of the night nursing is shown by the smallness of the number of wet beds, which was only 14 last night.

Great interest continues to be taken in the useful employment of the patients, and both among men and women the number engaged in active work is large. The employment of women in garden and field work is a feature of the management of this asylum which deserves to be copied in other asylums. Many of the pauper women have been accustomed to this kind of work. They like it, and it is undoubtedly of a character to make it useful as a means of treatment.

The amusement of the patients also receives much attention. Since last visit there have been several theatrical entertainments, in addition to concerts, conjuring entertainments, magic lantern exhibitions, readings, and special and ordinary balls. The outdoor amusements have been football and curling. In the last game many patients and attendants take a lively interest, and the prolonged cold of this winter made the opportunities of engaging in it numerous.

The asylum everywhere was in excellent order. The patients were comfortably clothed, and they were without exception free from excitement during the visit. Everything that was seen indicated a kindliness in the management and a freedom from irksome discipline. Both the general and the medical treatment of the inmates continues to be highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Montrose Royal Asylum,
10th and 12th July 1886.

The total number of patients on the register of the asylum at this date is 492, which is also the number on the register at the date of the previous entry. Thirty-five gentlemen and 44 ladies are on the register as private patients, and there are 185 men and 228 women as pauper patients. One male private patient and 1 male pauper and 2 female paupers are at present absent on probation. All the rest are resident in the asylum.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . .	3	3	8	15	29
Discharges recovered,	1	1	5	4	11
Discharges unrecovered,	1	3	4	3	11
Deaths, . . .	2	–	4	1	7

One gentleman was also resident for a short time as a voluntary inmate.

The deaths were due in 2 cases to heart disease, in 1 case to bronchitis, and in 1 case to asthma. The remaining cases were cases of phthisis.

Of the 7 pauper patients removed unrecovered 1 was transferred to another asylum, 2 were transferred to poorhouse lunatic wards, and 4 were placed in private dwellings.

There has been no instance of the use of seclusion or restraint since last visit in the treatment of any of the patients. In two instances patients have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back. One accident, not of a serious character is recorded in the register. Five men and 1 woman are at present confined to bed.

In the treatment of the patients a large amount of liberty is given to them. No less than 49, or about 10 per cent. of the whole number, are permitted to go on parole beyond the grounds, and 80 are permitted to go on parole within the grounds. The days on which the visit was made were fine, and nearly all the patients were seen in the grounds. During a considerable time both males and females were spectators of a cricket match, in which some of the male patients played. No difficulty is experienced on such occasions in maintaining order, though the sexes are not fenced off from each other in any way. The removal of the airing court walls, which were intended to enable the sexes to obtain exercise separately, has been found to be in every way an advantage in the management of the patients.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive due attention. Out of 218 male patients, both private and pauper, 154 are regularly employed; and out of 270 female patients 216 are regularly employed.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. There was very little excitement shown, and no complaints were made.

The wards and houses were in excellent order.

It must be recognised, in spite of so much that is gratifying in the condition of the asylum, that it is still more crowded than it ought to be. It is therefore learned with satisfaction that the Managers are now proceeding to erect a separate hospital. This will be an immense advantage to the asylum in many ways; and one of the most important of these is the relief that it will give to the overcrowding. It is understood that very great care has been bestowed by the Managers and by Dr Howden upon the plans for the new building; and it may fairly be expected, from the success which has attended the recent enlargements and improvements which they have carried out, that the hospital will be a model of what an asylum hospital ought to be.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Perth Royal Asylum,
14*th January* 1886.

Perth Royal Asylum.

There are 45 gentlemen and 43 ladies resident at present in the asylum as certificated patients, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates. Besides those already mentioned, 1 lady who is absent on pass is also on the books of the asylum as a certificated patient.

Since last visit 6 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted; 7 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been discharged, of whom 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies had recovered. Of the voluntary inmates 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have left. There has been no death in either class of patients.

Only one accident has occurred—fracture of the left radius occasioned by a fall. No instance of the use of seclusion or restraint in the treatment of the patients is recorded, and there have been no escapes. One lady and 1 gentleman are at present confined to bed. Eight ladies and 9 gentlemen go beyond

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Perth Royal Asylum.

the grounds on parole, and besides these 10 ladies and 12 gentlemen go about the grounds on parole.

The asylum was found in admirable order. The rooms and corridors are all comfortably furnished, and provided with everything that is usual in the best private mansions.

The improvements that have been effected during recent years have completely altered the character of the establishment, and the benefit which has thus been conferred on the patients is evinced by the greater degree of contentment which they exhibit. Several pleasing instances of this were observed during the visit. There is little reason to doubt, however, that this feeling of contentment is strengthened by the special attention given by Dr Urquhart to the occupation of the patients in healthy work, so far as they are capable of it, or can be induced to engage willingly in it. No fewer than 25, that is, more than half of the total number of gentlemen are engaged in gardening and other forms of outdoor work, and out of all those, whose mental or bodily condition makes them capable, there is only 1 gentleman at present who refuses to devote some portion of his time every day to useful occupation. Among the ladies who are able to work, all except 4 regularly occupy themselves in something useful.

It seems proper to add that, in regard to this particular feature in the management of an asylum for private patients, this institution holds a prominent and very creditable position.

An arrangement has been recently made intended to confer a benefit both on the patients in this asylum and on those in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Under this arrangement patients are, when it seems desirable, to be transferred for short periods from the one asylum to the other. It not unfrequently happens in the treatment of the insane that a change from one institution to another, even for a short period, exercises a beneficial influence, and it is proper to observe that this does not involve any supposition that the treatment adopted in the institution to which the transfer is made is better than what had been followed before the occurrence of the transfer. The mere change seems to give a healthy stimulus to the mental faculties.

It is understood that the proposal to erect hospital sections is still under the consideration of the Directors. It is felt that, though the establishment is in most respects excellently equipped, it is still somewhat defective in this direction, and it must continue to be so till some provision, such as is shown in the plans now under consideration, has been made for the accommodation of the sick and the feebler patients. The Directors have, however, made a very important addition to their means of providing for the wealthier class of patients, by taking a lease of the mansion and grounds of Kincarrathie, which are in the neighbourhood of the asylum. The house and its surroundings appear to be very well suited for their proposed purpose.

Since last visit the staff of the asylum has been increased by the appointment of an assistant medical officer. This appointment will be useful in many ways, and when Kincarrathie is occupied it will probably be found to have been inevitable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,
3rd June 1886.

There are 47 gentlemen and 45 ladies on the register of the asylum as certificated patients. In addition to these there are 4 voluntary inmates—2 gentlemen and 2 ladies; the whole number on the register is thus 96.

Of the certificated patients 7 ladies are at present in the sea-side residence of the asylum at Carnoustie, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady are absent on pass, visiting their friends; one of the voluntary inmates, a lady, is also absent on pass. The whole number actually resident in the establishment at this date is therefore 85, and of these 80 reside in the main building, and 5 at Kincarrathie.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, ...	11	4	15
„ discharged recovered, . .	2	3	5
„ discharged unrecovered, .	6	–	6
„ dead, ...	1	–	1

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the shower bath in the case of 1 patient. Appendix B.

No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place, though there are 15 patients on parole beyond the grounds and 16 on parole within the grounds. Commissioners' Entries.

Notwithstanding the fact that all the inmates of this asylum are private patients, 55 of them are led to occupy themselves in useful work; that is, 65 per cent. of their whole number. This is attended with manifest advantages to the patients, and it is most creditable to the management of the institution that such a fact can be recorded. Royal and District Asylums. Perth Royal Asylum.

Kincarrathie mansion-house has been very comfortably and tastefully furnished, and has been in occupation for some months. It is completely fulfilling the expectations as to its usefulness. It constitutes more than a mere addition to the accommodation which the asylum can supply, being an important means of treatment.

In consequence of exceptional expenditure on the farm and on Kincarrathie, the erection of the hospital wards has been delayed; but it is believed that these desirable buildings will be commenced at no distant date. They will constitute a further addition to the means of treatment, and so increase the efficiency of the institution in that direction of its work which is the highest, namely, the cure of the curable.

The visit left a most pleasant impression of the condition and progress of the institution. It is managed with great ability and success, and it increasingly commands and deserves the confidence of the public.

The books and registers are very accurately kept. The careful way in which the case books are kept attracted favourable notice.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
13*th January* 1886.

There are 268 patients—127 men and 141 women—at present in the asylum. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:— Perth District Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	20	28	48
Discharged recovered,	6	9	15
Discharged unrecovered,	2	3	5
Deaths,	4	8	12

The deaths resulted in 5 cases from disease of the brain, in 1 case from disease of the heart, in 3 cases from disease of the lungs, in 2 cases from peritonitis, and in 1 case from injury to the head in a railway accident previous to the admission of the patient to the asylum. Six of the deaths occurred in the cases of patients who were admitted to the asylum subsequently to 1st January 1885. Of the 5 unrecovered patients who were discharged, 1 was transferred to another institution, 2 were removed by their relatives and ceased to be paupers, and 2 were boarded out as pauper lunatics in private dwellings. Six men and 5 women were confined to bed at the time of the visit, but the general health of the inmates is satisfactory. They were found clean in person and suitably clothed, and they are furnished with an adequate supply of good food.

There were few manifestations of excitement, and no complaints were made. Ninety-eight men and 89 women are industriously employed. There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of the shower bath for 10 seconds on two occasions for the purpose of calming excitement.

There have been 2 escapes. One accident has occurred—fracture of the right fibula from slipping the foot on a stair.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order. Several improvements have recently been made in the furniture, which, though not involving much outlay, have added considerably to the comfort of the patients, and have given the rooms a more cheerful appearance. Pieces of carpet have been laid down in several of the day-rooms and dormitories to which they had not previously been supplied. Additional chairs have been placed in the day-rooms, including some easy chairs made of basket-work, which will be very useful for the feebler class of patients. Curtains to the windows and covers to the

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tables have improved the appearance of several of the rooms. These and ornaments of various kinds which have been introduced will be found to exercise a beneficial influence on the behaviour and consequently on the mental condition of the inmates. The attendants are being supplied with neat uniforms, which will tend to develop the feeling for order, which is so useful in an asylum. The provision of a small press in each dayroom, to be specially devoted to the holding of medicines, is a useful improvement, not only in the interest of order, but also as a precaution against accidental misuse of the medicines. A supply of hose, fitted with Rose's instantaneous couplings, has been provided for the internal fire hydrants. The separate cottage hospital has now been completed, and is occupied by some of the more trustworthy female patients, under the superintendence of an experienced official. In case of the appearance of any infectious disease, these patients would be at once transferred to the main building. Until such an event occurs it supplies accommodation of an excellent kind for the purpose to which it is at present devoted. The sanitary and other arrangements have been carefully considered, and are of a very satisfactory character. The general condition of the asylum bears excellent testimony to Dr Campbell's zealous and efficient management. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
17*th June* 1886.

There are 138 men and 140 women at present in the asylum, or 278 patients in all. The total population of the institution has never been so great since 1878 and 1879. In October 1879 it was even greater, being 281 on an average for the month; but the proportion of the one sex to the other was then very different from the proportion now existing,—there being then only 116 men and 165 women instead of 138 men and 140 women. It thus appears that there are 22 men now in the asylum beyond the number of male patients in it at any previous time, and the male side is regarded as in a state of overcrowding. The female population again is less than it once was by 25, or rather, so far as the main building is concerned, by 38, because the number on the female side is reduced by the transference of 13 women to the new separate hospital for infectious diseases, which is not at present needed for its special purpose.

Since the date of last visit the following changes in the population have occurred :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, ...	27	18	45
,, discharged recovered, . .	9	9	18
,, discharged unrecovered, .	3	1	4
,, dead, ...	4	9	13

These figures show a much greater frequency in the admission of male than of female patients, and they show also that the number of unrecovered patients discharged is small.

There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Two accidents are recorded—fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall in the case of an epileptic, and fracture of a rib from a fall during a struggle with an attendant. In the cases of 8 of the 13 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The causes of death were heart disease in 5 instances, phthisis in 3 instances, and general paralysis, apoplexy, epilepsy, brain softening, and senile atrophy of the brain in one instance each.

The Case Books are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

There are 90 men and 93 women registered as usefully employed, leaving 48 men and 47 women unemployed, either in consequence of their mental or of their bodily condition.

In view of the increasing male population it is recorded with satisfaction that earnest efforts are being made to obtain more land in order to supply the patients with a sufficient amount of healthy outdoor work.

The dining-hall is now very crowded. At the meal served during the visit there were 114 men and 92 women present. If efforts to reduce the population are not successful, it is a question whether it would not add materially to the

comfort of the patients if the sexes took their meals in the hall separately. Dr Campbell has had this matter under consideration.

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By the removal of the water-closets and lavatories from the dormitory flat 16 beds have been gained—that is, additional accommodation for 16 patients. At the same time a source of danger to health has been removed, the dormitories have been made brighter, and an annual expenditure on repairs of plumber work is avoided.

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The change here referred to is very commendable, and so also is the effort to add to the comfort and brightness of the day-rooms.

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The new separate hospital is occupied by 13 women, and it was found in a very satisfactory state. It is hoped that this building will be seldom needed for the isolation of patients labouring under infectious diseases, but it is satisfactory to possess it if such need arises; and when not so needed it will prove a valuable addition to the means of treatment, both by hastening and confirming the cure of the convalescent, and by adding to the contentedness of some who are not curable.

The general impression left by the visit was most pleasing. In the management of the asylum great ability and conscientiousness are shown, and its general condition is highly satisfactory.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12*th March* 1886.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

There are 207 persons at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 12 men and 5 women are private patients, and 88 men and 102 women are paupers. One private patient, a woman, and 5 pauper patients, 2 men and 3 women, are absent on probation; and 3 pauper patients, 1 man and 2 women, are absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	1	4	7	15
Discharged recovered,	1	2	3	3	9
Discharged unrecovered,	–	1	2	4	7
Deaths,	–	–	2	–	2

The deaths were caused by a tumour of the brain and by phthisis. In the cases of both of the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are carefully recorded.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries, referring to the seclusion of 2 patients; and 3 accidents are recorded, none of them of a serious character.

Everything that was seen during the visit showed that, during Dr Grierson's absence, the asylum is being managed with ability and conscientiousness by Dr Johnstone. The wards were in excellent order, and scrupulously clean; and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed. No complaint was made by any patient.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
1*st July* 1886.

The total number of inmates of the asylum at present is 203. One man and 2 women are absent on probation, so that the total number on the register is 206.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Admissions,	9	9	18
Discharges recovered,	3	4	7
Discharges unrecovered,	3	7	10
Deaths,	1	1	2

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Roxburgh District Asylum.

Two of the recoveries refer to the cases of private patients; and 1 patient, formerly on the private list, has been transferred to the pauper list. As there has been no private patient admitted, the number of private patients resident in the asylum has thus been reduced by 3. The number of pauper patients, on the other hand, has been increased by 2 by the changes that have occurred.

The deaths were due in 1 case to heart disease, and in the other case to general paralysis.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 9. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 persons. There has been one escape, but the patient was brought back the same day as the escape took place. No accident of a serious character has occurred.

Dr Grierson's health, which necessitated his absence in a warmer climate last winter, has not been sufficiently restored to enable him to undertake the duties of medical superintendent, and he has accordingly resigned that office. The District Board have, however, arranged to retain his services as consulting physician. Dr J. Carlyle Johnstone, who was in charge of the asylum during Dr Grierson's absence, has been appointed medical superintendent.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Their physical condition is good; they were tranquil in demeanour; and no complaints were made.

Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of some of the works which have been in progress for the improvement of the grounds. This and the other industrial work of the patients is receiving careful attention. The number of pauper men industrially employed at present is 72, and the number of women is 73. Those who are unable or unwilling to work are 19 men and 25 women.

The asylum was found in excellent order throughout, and there was satisfactory evidence that the establishment is being carefully and ably administered.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
15*th January* 1886.

Stirling District Asylum.

There are 384 patients at present on the books of the asylum. The way in which they are classified and the changes which have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident 17th June 1885,	8	13	172	188	381
Admitted,	6	4	31	38	79
Discharged recovered,	1	6	12	20	39
Discharged unrecovered,	–	–	7	13	20
Died,	1	1	8	7	17
Resident at this date,	12	10	176	185	383

One pauper female is at present absent on statutory probation.

The causes of death were brain disease in 6 cases, heart disease in 5 cases, pulmonary disease in 3 cases, diarrhœa in 1 case, erysipelas in 1 case, and marasmus in 1 case. In 6 cases the patients were admitted to the asylum in the year 1885, and in 4 of these cases they were suffering from fatal brain disease at the time of admission.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of recoveries during the past year indicates an exceptionally high proportion,—about half the total number of admissions. Dr Maclaren draws attention to the fact that the improvement in the recovery rate has taken place at the same time that the amount of both day and sleeping room allotted to each patient has been much increased by the opening of the new block, and that the plumber work and sewerage have been reconstructed and much improved. And it seems reasonable to attribute to the cessation of overcrowding and the improved sanitary arrangements a material amelioration of the health of the patients, both as regards body and mind. On account of the large proportion of patients in very feeble condition who were admitted during the past year, it is difficult to estimate the degree to which the improved hygienic conditions have affected the death-rate.

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Stirling District Asylum.

Of the unrecovered patients who were discharged since last visit, 2 were removed by their relatives and ceased to be paupers, 2 were removed to Ireland, 7 were transferred to other establishments, and 9 were placed in private dwellings as pauper lunatics.

No occurrence of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients is recorded since last visit, and there has been no accident to patients or officials. The number of escapes is 12. Eight patients are at present confined to bed, and 6 beds were wet last night.

The condition of the patients at the time of the visit was satisfactory. They have the appearance of being well nourished, and their clothing is adequate and in good order. Their behaviour was orderly, and there were few manifestations of excitement.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and well aired, and generally presented a very satisfactory appearance of cheerfulness. The changes which have been made in the arrangements for the baths and water-closets are a great improvement, and it is understood with approval that all the old water-closets and sculleries are to be replaced by new and improved arrangements. Care should be taken wherever taps are necessary that they are of a kind which will not easily go out of order; and all pipes should as far as possible be left exposed to view, so that their condition may be apparent without any removal of woodwork.

The number of patients industrially employed at present is 142 men and 147 women. The opportunity for advantageously employing the men has been very much increased by the recent purchase of a farm of 165 acres. About 35 acres had been for some time included within the land cultivated in connection with the asylum, but the rest will be a clear addition to the means of outdoor labour.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
5th June 1886.

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients at present on the register of the asylum:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, ...	14	12	173	188	387
Absent on probation, .	–	–	1	–	1
On the register, . .	14	12	174	188	388

Since the date of last visit the following changes in the population have occurred:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	5	4	29	28	66
Discharged recovered, . .	3	2	17	15	37
Discharged unrecovered, .	–	–	9	6	15
Dead, ...	–	–	5	5	10

These figures show that no important increase of the population has taken place since January, and it is understood that steady efforts are being made to reduce the population by the discharge of incurable and harmless patients who can be properly provided for in private dwellings.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 2. The number of patients raised by the night attendant is 37, and the number of wet beds last night was 7.

The causes of death were senile decay in 5 instances, phthisis in 2, marasmus in 1, apoplexy in 1, and bronchitis in 1. In the case of 5 of the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The Case Books are kept with much care, and were found written up to date.

Of the pauper patients 146 men and 153 women are registered as usefully employed. Of these 34 men and 34 women are employed in assisting the

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attendants in the wards. The number of men who work on the farm and garden or as artificers is 112. There are still 41 males and 47 females unemployed. The additional land acquired by the asylum is proving a great advantage as a source of healthy outdoor work. Six of the men live constantly at the farm.

Efforts have been made to increase the water supply, but not with much success, and it is still so scanty as to necessitate the bathing of several patients in the same water, which is beyond question an undesirable thing.

The airing courts are never used, and it is suggested that the walls should be pulled down, and that the stones should be utilised on the male side in building a workshop yard.

The chapel has been repainted, and the repainting of some of the dayrooms is in progress.

Dr Maclaren was absent at the time of the visit, but the asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. During the visit an excellent dinner was served to them in an orderly manner.

No complaint was made by any patient; contentment and tranquillity prevailed. The inmates were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a sufficient dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

Private Asylums.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 26*th February* 1886.

There are 23 certificated patients—9 gentlemen and 14 ladies at present in the asylum. There are also 3 voluntary inmates.

The changes among the certificated patients since last visit are as follows :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, ...	2	1	3
Patients discharged recovered, .	0	3	3
Patients discharged unrecovered, .	1	1	2
Patients dead.	0	0	0

Among the voluntary inmates the following changes have occurred :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	1	1	2
Left, ...	4	1	5
Dead, ...	0	0	0

No accident or escape is recorded and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Arrangements have been nearly completed for increasing the supply of water. The water from 2 springs has been led into a reservoir, and from this it is pumped by a gas engine to the cistern at the top of the house. This constitutes an addition to the old supply.

The staff consists of a matron, a cook, a kitchenmaid, 2 housemaids, 2 laundresses, and 7 nurses or attendants.

It is recommended that the sanitary arrangements of the asylum should be from time to time examined and reported on by an officer of the Sanitary Protection Association. This would give security that all was right.

There has been no death in the asylum for a long time, and it is understood that there has not been much sickness.

The house was in good order, and, with few exceptions the inmates were tranquil and contented.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 24*th November* 1886.

There are at present 26 patients in the asylum. Of these 7 gentlemen and 14 ladies are under certificates, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been admitted under certificates; 2 ladies have been discharged recovered; 2 gentlemen have been dis-

charged unrecovered; and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have died. Two gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 2 gentlemen have left.

The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy in 1 case, to liver disease in 1 case, and to accident in 1 case. The accident which proved fatal, was the escape of a patient by a window at night, and the death was due to the exposure to cold which resulted, the ground being at the time covered with snow.

The asylum was found in good order, and well heated and ventilated. The patients were tranquil, and they appear to be carefully treated and suitably provided for.

Since last visit Dr. Denholm has resigned the office of Medical Superintendent; and he has been succeeded by Dr. Keay, who had previously held office in the asylum at Lenzie, and was recently the chief assistant in the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Melville House Asylum, 27*th February* 1886.

Melville House Asylum.

There are 2 men and 6 women under certificates at present in the establishment, and 2 men are resident as voluntary inmates.

No certificated patient has been admitted since last visit. Two have been discharged and one has died.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The asylum is only licensed for six months.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and correctly kept.

Mollendo House Asylum, 27*th February* 1886.

Mollendo House Asylum.

There are 16 certificated patients, 2 men and 14 women at present in the house.

In addition to these there are 2 women who reside voluntarily in the house. Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

These changes have occurred among the certificated patients. The only change among the voluntary inmates is the admission of 1 woman.

The house was found very clean and in good order, and the inmates were entirely free from complaint or excitement. The grounds attached to the asylum are very well kept.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and correctly kept.

Mollendo House Asylum, 11*th November* 1886.

There are 18 patients at present in the asylum,—17 under certificates, 3 male and 14 female, and 1 female voluntary inmate. Since last visit 1 male, and 3 female patients have been admitted, and 2 female patients have been discharged. There has been no death.

Everything that was seen during the visit was of a satisfactory nature. The patients are well provided for and are content; and the house is in excellent order. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Saughton Hall Asylum, 2*nd March* 1886.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 51 certified patients, 22 gentlemen and 29 ladies at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 gentleman is absent on pass.

The changes among the certificated patients since last Report consist of the admission of 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies, the discharge of 2 gentlemen, and the death of 1 gentleman.

There are also 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies resident in the asylum as voluntary inmates. Of persons of this class 3 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have left since last visit.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains two entries referring to the seclusion of 2 patients for some hours. No accident is recorded. The house was found in excellent order, and both the bedrooms and sitting-rooms presented an aspect of great comfort. During the visit there was a complete absence of excitement, and no patient made a complaint of any kind.

The registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 9*th November* 1886.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 55 patients in the asylum at present, of these 50—20 gentlemen and 30 ladies—are under certificates, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

The changes that have occurred since last visit are,—among the certificated patients, the admission of 3 gentlemen and 8 ladies, the discharge recovered of 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies, and the death of 1 gentleman and 5 ladies. Among the voluntary inmates, there have been the admission of 1 gentleman and 2 ladies, and the discharge of 3 gentlemen and 1 lady.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 8. These refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 1 patient who was in a state of maniacal excitement and in danger of injuring herself, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. There has been no accident.

The patients were found exceedingly well provided for in every way. The sitting-rooms and bedrooms are all furnished in the most comfortable manner, and there is abundant evidence that the patients are kindly and judiciously treated.

The houses were as usual in admirable order.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 14*th May* 1886.

Westermains Asylum.

There are 16 patients in the Asylum at present, 1 gentleman and 12 ladies being under certificates, and 3 ladies being voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 2 ladies have been admitted under certificates, and 3 have been admitted as voluntary inmates. Of the patients under certificates, 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 1 was transferred to the Stirling District Asylum, and 1 died. Two voluntary inmates have left.

The condition of the patients was very satisfactory; and the house was found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 9*th September* 1886.

There are 13 certificated and 3 voluntary inmates at this date.

Since last visit 1 lady has been admitted, and 1 has died.

The condition of the patients is very satisfactory, and the house was in excellent order. It is very comfortably furnished, and the inmates may be said to live in family with Mr and Mrs Lawrie.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 27*th February* 1886.

Whitehouse Asylum.

There are 5 gentlemen and 21 ladies in the asylum under certificates, and 2 ladies as voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 2 deaths have occurred, one from the debility of old age, and the other from apoplexy, at the age of 72 and 70.

The patients are surrounded with every desirable comfort, and they are treated with great kindness and liberality. The house continues to merit the commendation it has long received.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 11*th November* 1886.

There are 5 gentlemen and 24 ladies in this establishment at present. All are under certificates except 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 3 ladies have been admitted, 1 of these came at first as a voluntary inmate, but it became necessary almost immediately after her admission to have her placed under certificates. Two ladies have been discharged.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

The houses were found as usual in excellent order, and the patients are admirably provided for in every way. Perfect tranquillity prevailed during the visit.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Whitehouse Asylum.

Parochial Asylums.

Parochial Asylums.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *5th February* 1886.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The number of patients at present in the asylum is 101; 42 men, 59 women.

Since last visit 13 men and 15 women have been admitted, 5 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered, 3 men have been transferred to other establishments, 1 man has been sent to Ireland, and 3 men and 2 women have died.

There are 80 entries in the Register of Seclusion and Restraint. All of these except 3 which refer to the use of seclusion record the use of a certain number of hours of the strait-jacket in the case of a woman subject to paroxysms of maniacal excitement. The Register of Accidents contains one entry; it refers to the case of a female patient who got out of a water-closet window at night and fractured her thigh in falling to the ground. She is apparently making a good recovery from the injury. A bar has been inserted in the window-opening in such a way as will prevent an accident happening in the same way again.

The ground being at present covered with snow nearly all outdoor work is suspended and the industrial occupation of the men is temporarily restricted. The total number of patients employed at present is 10 men and 41 women. The general condition of the patients was satisfactory; and notwithstanding the interference with their usual work there was very little excitement among the male patients.

The clothing of the patients and especially on the female side was neat and in good order.

The wards were found in excellent order. Attention continues to be directed to making the furniture contribute to improving the mental condition of the patients by adding from time to time articles likely to interest them. It was also observed with approval that some of the seats which had not previously been upholstered are now cushioned.

It is of great importance especially in the treatment of feeble and restless patients that the seats should be of a comfortable kind.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *6th September* 1886.

There are 38 men and 53 women on the register of the asylum. These figures include 1 woman who is absent on probation.

Since last visit 8 men and 13 women have been admitted, 5 men and 10 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 men and 5 women have died.

There are 16 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 2 persons. No escape is recorded and the Register of Accidents contains only one entry, not of an important nature. All the entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, except one, refer to the same patient whom it was found necessary to place in seclusion from time to time for a few hours in consequence of dangerous excitement.

With the exception of 18 who are in feeble bodily health, all the patients are usefully employed in ways which promote health and contentment. Two of the men who are very useful and industrious, are judiciously rewarded by small gifts of money at Christmas and Mid-summer and by receiving a suit of clothes chosen by themselves. In other ways there is evidence of kindliness and liberality in the treatment and management of the patients.

The house was in excellent order. It is kept in good repair, and painting

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

and papering are renewed whenever necessary, nearly all the work being done by attendants and patients.

There was a complete absence of excitement and complaint. The clothing both of the men and women was very satisfactory. Good bodily health and contentment prevailed.

The books and registers were in good order.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *5th and 6th January* 1886.

There are 539 patients; 265 men and 274 woman at present on the register of the asylum. Of these all are resident except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	37	22	59
Discharges recovered,	7	15	22
Discharges unrecovered,	32	11	43
Deaths,	4	4	8

The deaths resulted in 5 cases from diseases of the brain, in 2 cases from diseases of the lungs, and in 1 case from senile decay. In 4 cases the patients had been admitted to the asylum during the year 1885, and were probably suffering from fatal disease at the time of admission.

Of the 43 patients discharged unrecovered, 38 were transferred to other establishments, 1 was transferred to the charge of the authorities of another parish, 3 were removed by their relatives and ceased to be paupers, and 1 was boarded out as a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling. The total number discharged unrecovered during the year 1885 was 67, of these 45 were transferred to other establishments, 21 were removed by their relatives and ceased to be paupers, and 1 was boarded out. It may be instructive to draw attention to one of the facts which are illustrated by these figures. This is that a considerable number of unrecovered patients, for whom asylum treatment has ceased to be necessary, are removed to the care of relatives who are able without parochial aid to maintain them at home. Up to the present time it has rarely happened that unrecovered patients whose relatives have not been in such circumstances have been removed from this asylum. Among this class of patients, that is, those whose relatives are unable to maintain them, there has thus been an accumulation in the asylum of patients for whom asylum treatment has ceased to be necessary. This must be the case unless it is held that only those unrecovered patients whose relatives are able to maintain them ever cease to require asylum treatment. The inevitable inference to be drawn from the figures is in accordance with the statement made in previous entries, that there is a considerable number of patients in the asylum who might properly be provided for in private dwellings, and it is understood with much satisfaction that steps for having such patients boarded out are now under the consideration of the parochial board. It has been found by experience that if care be taken in the selection of the guardians, patients are cared for by strangers as well and in many cases better than by relatives. There is no reason therefore for the fact that there are no relatives in a position to undertake the charge being regarded as an obstacle to removal when the condition of the patients renders them fit for it.

Six patients, 3 men and 3 women, were confined to bed at the time of the visit; and 5 beds were wet last night. No one was in restraint or seclusion, and no instance of the use of these modes of treatment has occurred since last visit. No accident has taken place. The number of escapes is 3.

Two hundred and five men, that is 77 per cent. of the whole number, and 234 women, or 86 per cent. of the whole number, are industrially employed. The occupation of the patients thus continues to be successfully carried on; and Dr Blair regards it as the most important agent at his command for promoting the cure and ameliorating the condition of the patients.

The patients were found in excellent order in both sides of the house. Their general health is good; they are adequately nourished and they are suitably and comfortably clothed. As usual the state of the clothing on the female side of the asylum attracted very favourable notice.

All parts of the establishment were found in good order. The wards in the main building were clean, well aired and comfortable, and the accommodation

at the Farm Steading at Muckroft and at the Lodge was also in a very satisfactory condition. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *9th September* 1886.

There are 529 patients; 270 men and 259 women at present on the register of the asylum. No patient is absent on pass or probation. Barony Parochial Asylum.

The population is disposed of in the following way:—

	M.	F.	
There are	228	251	in the Main Building.
	11	2	at Muckroft.
	6	0	at the Gate Lodge.
	25	2	at the Farm Home.
	0	4	at Fauldhead.
Total	270	259	

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	57	60	117
Patients discharged recovered,	23	30	53
Patients discharged unrecovered,	18	37	55
Patients dead,	11	8	19

The removals are thus 10 in excess of the admissions. The discharges of the unrecovered include 36 patients who were transferred to care in private dwellings. This fact is recorded with much satisfaction. Only 2 of the 36 patients referred to have returned to the asylum as unsuitable for private care.

The death-rate is low. There has been no death since the 6th of June. General paralysis caused 7 of the deaths, brain disease 3, and old age 3. The rest of the deaths resulted from cancer of the uterus, aortic aneurism, pneumonia, empyema, psoas abscess and nephritis. In the cases of 11 of the 19 who died a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the seclusion of 2 persons for a few hours in consequence of extreme violence. Four accidents are recorded, 2 of them slight, and the other 2 involving fracture of the femur and fracture of the humerus. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least a night before being brought back is 7.

There were only 9 patients in bed and only 8 beds were wet last night.

Great attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the inmates and with very satisfactory results. Of the 529 patients resident, 427 are usefully employed, leaving only 102 unemployed, as the result either of their bodily or of their mental condition. A large number both of the men and women are engaged in work of an active character.

The wards were as usual in perfect order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. No complaints were made, and during the visit there was a complete absence of noise and excitement. The clothing was clean, tidy, and suitable, and the beds and bedding all that could be desired.

The patients at the Gate Lodge, Muckroft, Fauldhead, and the Farm Home are very satisfactorily provided for.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
18th February 1886.

There are 122 female patients at present resident in the asylum. There is also on the register 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation. Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

Since last visit 50 patients have been admitted, 18 have been discharged recovered, 23 have been discharged unrecovered, and 10 have died.

The deaths resulted from disease of the brain in 2 cases, from disease of the heart in 5 cases, and from consumption, disease of the liver, and pernicious anæmia each in 1 case. The average age at death was 56 years.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 2. They refer to the use of restraint on 2 occasions in the treatment of one patient. There have been no accidents of a serious nature and no escapes.

Out of the 122 inmates only 22 are at present unemployed in industrial occupation.

The inmates were found in a satisfactory condition, and their requirements seem to be adequately provided for.

The wards were clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 19*th June* 1886.

There are 125 patients at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 25 patients have been admitted, 9 patients have been discharged recovered and 11 unrecovered, and 3 patients have died. The death-rate has been low, and the present state of the bodily health of the inmates is good.

All the patients except 25 are usefully employed. No accident is recorded, nor is there any entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the patients were suitably and tidily clothed.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 7*th January* 1886.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

There are at present 119 men and 119 women, or 238 persons in all, upon the register of the asylum. All are at present resident, except 2 men who are absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	26	22	48
Discharges recovered,	12	7	19
Discharges unrecovered,	5	14	19
Deaths,	8	4	12

The deaths resulted from diseases of the brain in 5 cases, from diseases of the lungs in 4 cases, from diseases of the abdomen in 2 cases; and 1 is registered as resulting from general debility. Six of the deaths occurred in the case of patients admitted during 1885. The average ages at death were 45 among the men and 58 among the women.

Of the 19 patients discharged unrecovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums, 2 were removed to Ireland, 4 were removed by their relatives, and 8 were boarded out as pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

Two men and 8 women were confined to bed at the time of the visit. There has been no employment of seclusion or restraint in the treatment of the patients since last visit. There have been no accidents, and there has been only one case of escape in which the patient has been absent over night.

Out of the 117 male inmates, 83 are regularly employed, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory proportion. Of the 119 women, nearly as many, 76 are also employed.

The condition of the patients is satisfactory, and there is general evidence of good management, both medical and administrative. The patients were clean in person, suitably clothed, and great tranquillity prevailed throughout the wards. The state of the bedding is very satisfactory, and it is taken as an evidence of efficient supervision that only one bed was wet last night.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, clean, well ventilated, comfortable, and cheerful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11*th September* 1886.

There are 243 patients, 120 men and 123 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 2 men are absent on probation, so the number of patients actually resident is 241.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted,	50	28	78
Patients discharged recovered,	18	11	29
Patients discharged unrecovered,	14	8	22
Patients dead,	17	5	22

These figures show that the admissions exceed the removals by 5.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 19, referring to the seclusion of 2 persons and the restraint of 7, either in consequence of dangerous violence, or in order to secure success in the treatment of surgical cases.

No accidents and no escapes are recorded. There are 80 men and 83 women registered as usefully employed, and 38 men and 40 women as idle, either on account of their mental or bodily condition, or because they refuse to work.

The death-rate has been somewhat high. The causes of death were phthisis in 4 instances, pneumonia in 5 instances, pleurisy in 1 instance, diseases of the nervous centres in 7 instances, senile decay in 2 instances, and peritonitis, disease of the urethra and exhaustion from melancholia, in 1 instance each. Deaths from chest affections appear thus to have been exceptionally frequent. In the cases of 17 of the 22 patients who died, a *post mortem* examination was made.

The difficulties attending the management of the asylum are much increased by the fact that the population is considerably in excess of that which it was designed to accommodate, leading to a disproportion between the day-room and the dormitory accommodation, and an insufficiency of hospital accommodation.

Number 2 day-room on the female side and the corresponding day-room on the male side, which are occupied by the more troublesome and degraded patients, are both over-crowded. Their aspect, moreover, is bare and cheerless. It is not seen how the number of patients occupying them can be reduced without reducing the license, but the wards could easily be made brighter and more comfortable, and it is strongly recommended that this should be done.

Since the unfortunate death of A. M'I. on the 16th of June, epileptics, and other patients, regarding whom anxiety is felt, are brought as near as can be to the room where the night attendant sits, and they are ordered to be visited every two hours during the night. This is a desirable arrangement and will tend to prevent such accidents as occurred in the case of the patient referred to ; but it is recommended that the number of night attendants be increased. At present the number is below that which was at one time deemed necessary. Altogether the staff of this asylum is weak, there being only 18 attendants (including the 2 head attendants) in the full charge of 241 patients during the day.

The repainting of the dining hall at an early date is thought very desirable.

An excellent dinner was served during the visit in a most orderly manner ; but it was learned with surprise that the patients have potatoes on only one day of the week.

It would do good in many ways if the female attendants wore a uniform ; and this is strongly recommended.

The house was in excellent order, and a great deal was seen which reflected most creditably both on the medical and the general management of the Institution.

As usual the books were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *4th February* 1886.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

There are 134 men and 108 women, 242 patients in all, at present in the asylum. This indicates a decrease of 18 in the number during the period that has elapsed since last visit. The changes that have taken place are shown in the following statement.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	25	25	50
Discharges recovered,	12	19	31
Discharges unrecovered,	15	12	27
Deaths,	9	1	10

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The only entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion refers to the use of seclusion on one occasion in the treatment of a patient. Two patients are recorded as having escaped and not been brought back the same day. Two accidents are recorded, one involving fracture of the humerus, and the other fracture of the 4th and 5th ribs. In neither case does the accident appear to have been due to violence ; but in the latter case where the injury was due to the patient falling between 2 chairs, it was believed that it would not have occurred had there been an abundant supply of easy chairs in the day-room. In view of this opinion 24 additional chairs were ordered by the committee, 12 hardwood arm chairs and 12 stuffed easy chairs.

The ground was covered with snow at the time of the visit. The out-door work of the patients was therefore somewhat interfered with ; but 47 men were employed in various occupations in the grounds.

The general condition of the patients was found satisfactory, and the day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order.

The building originally intended for an infectious disease hospital, which is being fitted up as asylum accommodation, will soon be ready for occupation, and it seems likely to be well adapted for the proposed purpose.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, 30*th June* 1886.

There are 144 men and 112 women at present on the register of the asylum. These figures include 1 man who is absent on pass.

Since last visit 33 men and 19 women have been admitted, 11 men and 9 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 4 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 9 men and 2 women have died. There has thus been an increase of 15 in the total population.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only one accident—and that of a slight nature—is recorded.

The changes on the infectious disease hospital have been completed, and it is now occupied by 29 male patients, to whom it furnishes very comfortable accommodation.

Various parts of the asylum proper are at present being repaired, and it is hoped that there will be a general repair of the papering and painting of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, both of the asylum proper, and of the wards of the poorhouse which are given up to lunatics.

The water-closet attached to the dormitory above the sick ward on the male side is out of order. It is recommended that both it and the adjoining lavatory be removed, and the space converted into a single room.

The condition both of the wards and of their occupants was highly satisfactory. The management reflects much credit both on the Physician and the Superintendent, who have the care of an establishment considerably larger than many District Asylums, into which persons labouring under all forms of mental disease are admitted.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual in excellent order.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum, 6*th February* 1886.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

There are 201 patients now resident in the asylum, 112 being men and 89 being women. Besides these there are 1 man, absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman absent on pass, who are on the register of the institution.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Admissions,	32	22	54
Discharges recovered,	10	7	17
Discharges unrecovered,	11	4	15
Deaths,	3	2	5

Of the 54 admissions, 24 were patients from Paisley and other Renfrewshire parishes, and 30 were from parishes in the Glasgow District. Of the 15 patients discharged unrecovered, 5 were taken home by their relatives and

ceased to be chargeable to parochial funds, and 3 were boarded out as pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

The deaths were due to cerebral congestion, phthisis pulmonalis, gangrene of the lungs, metritis, and drowning. The mortality for the past year has been exceptionally low for an asylum of this class; and it is lower than it has been in this asylum for many years.

The only accident of a serious character that has occurred, is the death by drowning of a patient who escaped. The circumstances were fully inquired into by the procurator-fiscal, and no blame was attributed to the officials of the asylum.

There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. It refers to the use of seclusion on one occasion in the treatment of a patient.

The ground being covered with snow, most of the patients were confined to the house at the time of the visit. The patients were, however, never found in a better condition; and in some respects their condition was better than usual.

The liberal supply of clothing, and the satisfactoriness of its condition attracted special attention on both sides of the house. The bedding was also in good condition, and the weight of the bed coverings averaged from 27 to 28 lbs.

An excellent and abundant dinner was served during the visit, and it was both served and taken in a very orderly manner.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well aired, and comfortable. The system of heating by hot water pipes, in addition to open fireplaces in the day-rooms, which has been recently introduced, works very efficiently, and it has added greatly to the comfort of the inmates.

A greenhouse is at present in course of erection. It will be a very useful addition to the means of giving the rooms a cheerful appearance. No decoration is so beneficial in its influence on the patients as flowers, either cut, or on growing plants.

There was evidence during the visit of much that is excellent in the way in which the asylum is managed at present, showing both enlightened views on the part of the committee, and a careful and intelligent performance of their duties by the superior officers.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
6th September 1886.

There are 110 men and 94 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these one woman is absent on probation.

Since last visit 20 men and 23 women have been admitted, 11 men and 13 women have been discharged recovered, 6 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 6 men and 2 women have died.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 1 patient. Only 1 escape is registered. Three accidents—all of a slight character—are recorded. Few changes have occurred among the attendants and servants.

The causes of death were general paralysis in 3 instances, and epilepsy, heart disease, phthisis, kidney disease, and uterine disease in 1 instance each. In the cases of 3 of the patients who died, a *post mortem* examination was made.

No fewer than 163 of the 203 patients resident are usefully employed—the great majority being engaged in useful work, tending to improve both their mental and bodily health, and to promote contentment.

The gate lodge is far on its way to completion. It will in many ways be a useful addition to the establishment. It is understood that it will be occupied by the joiner, whose wife will act as gate-keeper.

The greenhouse is completed and is filled with plants in flower. From this source the wards are now supplied with objects of decoration which never fail to be interesting.

The farm is most successfully cultivated. All the work done both in connection with it, and with the garden, is done by the patients and by persons classed as attendants.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The wards were found in excellent order, and their aspect was bright and cheerful. The patients were entirely free from excitement and complaint. Their appearance indicated a suitable dietary and abundant exercise in the open air. They were comfortably clothed, and were clean and tidy in their persons. They are provided with excellent beds. Everything that was seen indicated a kindly and liberal spirit in dealing with them, and much ability and conscientiousness are shown both in the medical and administrative management of the institution.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
22*nd March* 1886.

There are 43 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 5 men and 7 women have been admitted; all of these patients having been transferred from the asylum. Two men and 3 women have been discharged and 2 women have died.

Of the 5 patients discharged, 3 went to their friends and ceased to be paupers, and 2 were transferred to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse as recovered.

The 2 deaths are registered as due to senile decay and malignant disease of the lungs.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

One accident is recorded, a dislocation of the shoulder.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. Praiseworthy efforts continue to be made to find active and useful occupation for as large a number of them as possible. By this means many patients become manageable who would otherwise be troublesome.

The books and registers were found written up to date and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
7*th July* 1886.

There are 45 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 woman has died.

The patients appear to be suitably provided for and judiciously managed. Their bodily health is fair, and there was no manifestation of mental excitement. No complaints were made.

The wards were clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
23*rd March* 1886.

Buchan Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; one accident which was not of a serious nature is recorded.

In December there was an outbreak of measles in the ordinary wards, and 3 of the male lunatics took the disease somewhat severely, but they all recovered.

The condition of the patients, both men and women, appeared to be very satisfactory. With one exception, that of J. M., they seem to be suitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind, but he labours under delusions of hearing and is sometimes so irritable as to cause uneasiness. His immediate removal is not pressed, but the attention of the medical officer is directed to his case, and it is hoped he will be sent back to the asylum, if his irritability does not soon disappear.

Great attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the inmates, and for as many of them as possible, work of an active character is found. Many patients prove suitable for the establishment in consequence of this who would prove unsuitable under less intelligent and careful management. The waxcloth in the passages and bath rooms is in need of renewal.

The wards were in good order, and repairs of painting, &c., are executed as they become necessary.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

The registers are carefully and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
9*th July* 1886.

Buchan Poorhouse.

There are 26 men and 26 women at present in the wards. These being the number for which the wards are licensed, the accommodation is therefore fully occupied.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, 1 having been transferred from the Royal Asylum at Aberdeen, and one being a young imbecile who had become unfit to be manageable at home. One man has been transferred from these wards to the Royal Asylum. There has been no death.

There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They appear to be managed in a kindly and judicious manner. Their comfort is suitably provided for, order and contentment are preserved; and due attention is given to the improvement of their mental condition, and to prevent its deterioration.

The industrial occupation of the men, which forms so important a part of the management of such an institution, is successfully carried on. Besides the ordinary farm work a good deal has been done in improving the land attached to the establishment. As the improvements are now approaching completion, and this source of employment will therefore come to an end, it would be to the advantage of the institution to add to the land in occupation, should a suitable opportunity of doing so present itself.

The wards were found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
15*th February* 1886.

Cuninghame Poorhouse.

There are 47 men and 49 women at present resident in the wards as patients.

Since last visit 3 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 3 men and 3 women have died.

The deaths resulted from disease of the heart in 3 cases, and from bronchitis, renal disease, and general debility, each in 1 case.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. An abundant and well cooked dinner was served in an orderly manner during the visit; and the patients seemed to take it with appetite and relish. The clothing of the patients is suitable, and all their requirements appear to be adequately met.

The management of the patients continues to be deserving of special commendation. Several of those at present in the wards are of a class more difficult to manage than is usual in institutions of similar character; and it is probable that their being provided for in these wards is rendered possible only by the opportunity of abundant active work and outdoor occupation which the institution affords. The benefit which the female patients derive from the work in the washing house and laundry is very great; and without the farm it would be difficult and in some cases impossible to manage the male patients in a satisfactory manner.

The wards were found clean, well aired, and in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
25*th June* 1886.

There are 48 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 4 men and 2 women have been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man has died.

One accident, of a slight character, is recorded.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape has occurred, though the amount of liberty accorded to the inmates is much beyond what is usual.

All the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the District Asylum. Two of the patients discharged were transferred from the wards to

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cuninghame Poorhouse.

care in private dwellings, and 1 left the country with his parents. Little success as yet has attended the efforts to remove to private care such patients as are believed to be suitable for management in that way, but it is hoped that by and by a greater success may be attained.

It is recommended that J. M. be sent back to the asylum. He is restless, dirty, and a destructive patient, and it is difficult to give him the attention he needs in an establishment of this kind with a small staff.

A large amount of useful, active, healthy work is done by patients of both sexes in this institution. At the time of the visit 41 men and 42 women were found engaged in work which was profitable, and which interested them. The land gives an abundance of healthy and varying work to the men, and no fewer than 23 women are actively employed in the laundry. These last wash for the general community, and their earnings now exceed £100 a year.

The state of the wards was very satisfactory, and so also was the condition of the inmates.

The books and registers were found as usual in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
14*th May* 1886.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 31 men and 29 women at present inmates of these wards as lunatic paupers.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been transferred to the wards from the Stirling District Asylum; 1 man has been sent from the wards to the asylum; and 2 men and 5 women have died.

The mortality during the last few months has been very much above what has been usual; the mortality during the previous four years having been only an average of 3 deaths per annum.

The high recent mortality appears however to be merely fortuitous in its character, and not due to any inefficient care, or to any insanitary condition of the wards. Two of the women who died were over 80 years of age.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were in a very satisfactory condition.

The industrial occupation of the patients, both men and women, continues to receive exceptionally successful attention.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
10*th June* 1886.

There are 31 men and 29 women at present in the wards.

The admission of 1 man and the death of 1 man constitute the only changes since last visit.

The management of the wards continues to be remarkably satisfactory.

As regards the profitable employment of the patients in work which keeps them in good bodily health, very few establishments can shew such gratifying results. It may be correctly said that there is not an idle patient in the house, and that all of them are not only actively and usefully employed, but that they are interested in the work they do. The men are employed in field and garden work, in a way which yields excellent financial results, and the women still do a large amount of laundry work for residents in Dumbarton and the neighbourhood—their earnings now having reached about £250 per annum.

The patients have comfortable clean beds with warm coverings, and their sleep is sound and refreshing; they are well fed, and their clothing is sufficient, suitable, and tidy.

These things, added to their constant employment in useful work, secure contentment, and make it possible to give them a large amount of personal liberty, and to withdraw all irksome discipline and restraint.

The books and registers are well kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
18*th March* 1886.

There are 44 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 6 men and 6 women have been admitted, 4 men and 7 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no patient has escaped.

There was only 1 wet bed last night.

There are 37 men and 41 women usefully employed, leaving 7 men and 9 women idle, either in consequence of their mental or in consequence of their bodily condition.

The following statement shows the different ways in which the patients are employed :—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Assisting attendants,	5	Assisting attendants,	6
As garden or field labourers,	17	In the laundry,	12
As artisans,	3	At needle work and knitting	20
Teasing ropes and Sewing sacks	12	Sewing sacks	3
	37		41

The wards were found in excellent order, and the inmates were comfortably and tidily clothed. Except in the case of 2 or 3 women the patients were entirely free from excitement or complaint during the visit.

Many things were observed or were referred to by the inmates which indicated that they are treated with kindness, and that their individual tastes and peculiarities are judiciously considered.

The books and registers were examined, and were found written up to date, and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
14*th July* 1886.

There are 42 men and 54 women at present on the register of the establishment as lunatics. All are resident at present except 1 man and 1 woman who are absent on pass to stay with relatives.

Since last visit 7 women have been admitted, 6 of whom were transferred from the Royal Asylum. Two men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, 3 being sent back to the Royal Asylum, and 2 being transferred to the care of friends. There has been no death. The wards were found in excellent order in every way. The patients were in a satisfactory condition on both sides of the house. The exceptional amount of restlessness and excitement which was manifested on the occasion of the visit in October last is no longer to be observed. It appears to have been rightly attributed at that time to the unusually large number of admissions and discharges having led to the population being to a great extent new to the wards, and not completely brought within the discipline and industrial arrangements of the establishment. The general management as well as the treatment of the inmates continues to be distinguished by judicious kindliness as well as by marked ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
18*th March* 1886.

There are 34 men and 37 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 11 women have been admitted ; and 7 men and 5 women have been discharged. No death has taken place.

Of the unrecovered patients discharged since 1st January 1885, 21 were boarded out, remaining on the roll ; and 7 were taken to the homes of their friends, being removed from the roll of paupers.

Of the 28 patients so discharged and so provided for, only 3 have been sent back to the wards as unsuitable for care in private dwellings.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean, and the inmates were comfortably and tidily clothed. There was great quietness and freedom from complaint among the men, and, with a few exceptions, among the women also.

The day-room accommodation for the women is not sufficient, in view of their increased number and somewhat altered character. The female dining-room should be enlarged by adding to it both the disused closets and also the whole spaces in the under building, not at present utilised, which is below the dormitory running north and south. In this addition to the low dining-hall and day-room thus obtained it would be necessary to have a fireplace.

The beds in the female day-room dormitory for the sick should not be allowed to exceed 7, including the bed occupied by the nurse, and as soon as an opportunity occurs, 1 bed at least should be taken out of this room.

The male dining-hall and day-room would be greatly improved by having an additional fireplace at the south west angle, and this change is strongly recommended.

In order to find occupation for the men in winter, rope-teasing forms the employment of a considerable number—21 men being at present engaged in this work. This is not a desirable occupation, as has been often pointed out, but it is not seen how a substitute can be found in the circumstances of this establishment.

The patients are in the charge of 2 male and 2 female attendants.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

During the winter the patients have a monthly entertainment consisting of a concert, a service of tea, and a dance.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
15*th July* 1886.

There are 34 men and 33 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted; 1 man and 4 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. Of the 3 patients admitted, 2 were transferred to the wards from the Dundee Royal Asylum, and 1 was brought from a private dwelling. Of the 5 patients discharged, 3 were sent to the Royal Asylum, and 2 were taken home by their relatives and ceased to be chargeable to the parish.

Since last visit 1 man was absent for a few days after making his escape. There have been no accidents, and there has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients.

The number of the men usually employed in industrial work is 30; 6 of these assist the attendants in the wards, 14 work as gardeners or out-door workers, and 10 are engaged in rope-teasing. Twenty of the women are employed, 5 assisting the attendants in household work, 12 working in the laundry, 2 at sewing, and 1 at knitting.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, and all their requirements seem to be adequately met except as regards the amount of accommodation allotted to the women. The deficiency in the day-room spaces referred to in the preceding entry still continues, but steps are in progress for carrying out the recommendations which were made with a view to remedying it.

The wards were found in excellent order, and everything that was seen was an indication of careful and judicious management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARD, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
1*st March* 1886.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

There are 39 men and 37 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 12 men and 4 women have been admitted, 11 men and 6 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no escape has taken place, and no accident of any importance is recorded.

An effort has been made to give effect to the recommendations in former entries as to the more extensive employment of the women, and a considerable amount of sewing has been done for the inmates of the ordinary wards. Some-

thing still remains to be done, however, in this direction, and it is hoped that further efforts will be made to induce the women to work. Occupation in the laundry would be more useful than needle work, because it gives exercise of the muscles, but at present it is not easy to employ many of the women at this kind of active work. The erection of a special laundry was under consideration, but it has been postponed in consequence of an intention to change the position of the lunatic wards.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

The men appear to be fully occupied in active out-door work, and this probably accounts for there being a greater tranquillity among them than among the women.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed. Their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary.

The registers were examined, and were found written up to date, and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
6th December 1886.

There are 37 men and 40 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 21 patients, 12 men and 9 women, have been admitted, 18 patients, 13 men and 5 women, have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. Of the 21 patients admitted, 14 were brought from the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; and of the 18 patients discharged, 8 patients were sent back to the Royal Asylum as having been found unsuitable for the wards.

The large number of patients sent back to the asylum is worthy of notice. That so many should have been found unsuitable is an indication that there is a difficulty in finding a sufficient number of suitable patients to fill the wards. The significance of this is specially important at a time when a proposal is under consideration for so altering the arrangements of the establishment as would provide accommodation for a larger number of patients. It shows that if such accommodation were provided it would probably be impossible to make full use of it.

If it were proposed to increase the extent of accommodation without increasing the number of inmates, much might be said in favour of the idea. A greater amount of elbow room than they at present possess would be a decided advantage to the patients. Especially, it might be anticipated that a greater amount of tranquillity would thus be obtained in the female wards.

During the visit there was a considerable amount of noise and excitement in the female wards. This, as has been said, would probably be diminished if the wards were more spacious, and it would also be diminished if arrangements for the active employment of the women, such as the special laundry whose erection is under the consideration of the Parochial Board, were more fully provided. But the excitement at present is due to an appreciable extent to the fact that several of the present inmates are hardly suitable for the kind of accommodation and treatment provided in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. In regard to this, the attention of the medical officer should be directed to the six cases of J. M., J. M., M. Q., W. B., G. W., and B. G. The last mentioned of these patients to-day in a fit of excitement, consequent on being urged to perform some household work for which she is quite able, broke seven panes of window glass, and she is said to have been found generally difficult to manage. It is doubtful, however, in the case of all the patients mentioned, whether they can be satisfactorily treated with the staff and arrangements which exist here.

In regard to the male wards, though some of the inmates cannot be regarded as of the kind most suitable for the wards, no recommendation is made at present.

The patients still continue to derive benefit from the work in the garden, in which 19 are at present regularly employed. There were no manifestations of excitement in these wards during the visit.

One man and 4 women are confined to bed by feebleness or illness. Two men and 3 women are of wet habits at night. One man has escaped since last visit.

The clothing of the patients is suitable, and the dietary appears adequate.

The wards were clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
11*th January* 1886.

The number of inmates remains the same as at the date of last visit—19 men and 16 women. Since that time 2 men have been discharged recovered, and 2 others have been admitted to take their places.

The patients were found in their usual satisfactory condition. Their wants are adequately provided for, and they are judiciously treated.

Industrial work continues to be well attended to. In addition to the regular work of the garden and farm, 5 acres have been reclaimed, and it is proposed to put them under crop during the present year.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly kept.

The wards were in excellent order.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
11*th June* 1886.

There are 17 men and 12 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 2 men and 4 women have died.

The death-rate has been high. J. C. and J. B. are not regarded as suitable patients for treatment in an establishment of this kind, and their removal to the District Asylum is recommended, C. is occasionally violent, and B. labours under active organic brain disease.

The day-rooms are being repainted and papered, and various other changes are being made, which will add to their comfort and healthfulness.

They are in good order in view of the work which is being done in them, and the condition of the dormitories was very satisfactory. The patients were well clothed and clean.

The registers were examined, and found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
27*th February* 1886.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

There are 13 men and 14 women at present in the wards, and they all appear to be suitable for treatment in such an establishment.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, 2 men and 2 women have died.

The wards were found in excellent order. The new arrangements are said to work well in all respects.

The inmates were comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary.

They were entirely free from complaint. Though the outside temperature was very low, the rooms they occupied were pleasantly warm.

The registers were examined, and were found correctly kept, and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
11*th November* 1886.

There are 15 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered.

Of the patients admitted, 4 were sent from Haddington District Asylum, 2 were sent from the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, and 1 direct from her home.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 2 were sent to Haddington District Asylum, and 1 was boarded out in a private dwelling. There has been no death.

The inmates were found as usual comfortably and suitably provided for; and they bore evidence of being judiciously treated.

The wards were found in excellent order. The management of the patients has been much easier as well as more efficient since the reconstruction which was carried out two years since; and this is attributed to the superiority of the new arrangements.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
22*nd March* 1886.

There are 17 men and 21 women at present in the wards, leaving 4 empty beds.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman have died; no patient has been discharged. One of the deaths was caused by phthisis, another by heart disease, and the third by exposure in the case of a patient who escaped soon after admission, and was found dead in a wood between Stonehaven and Bervie.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the inmates were comfortably and tidily clothed, but 2 of them are not regarded as suitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind. One of these, M. K., requires to be restrained in consequence of her being quarrelsome and striking her fellow patients. She was found in a straitjacket. This patient should be immediately removed to the asylum. The other unsuitable patient is A. G., whose habits are dirty, and who needs more nursing than can be given to him in an establishment with so small a staff.

The removal of this patient to the asylum is also recommended.

The male attendant succeeds in getting a large number of the men to engage in profitable work to their own advantage, and to the advantage of the institution. He has £30 a year, and it is hoped the Committee will consider the propriety of increasing his wages.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
10*th July* 1886.

There are 21 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit there have been 7 admissions; 6 men and 1 woman. Five of the patients were transferred from the Aberdeen Asylum, and 2 from the Montrose Asylum. One man and 1 woman have been removed from the wards as unsuitable, 1 being removed to the Aberdeen Asylum, and the other to the Montrose Asylum. One man and 1 woman have died.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries; these refer to the use of the straitjacket on three occasions, in dealing with the female patient who was removed from the wards as unsuitable.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, their necessities and comforts being well attended to. Tranquillity and contentment prevailed throughout the establishment.

The house was found in excellent order, and it will have an exceedingly cheerful and comfortable appearance when the repainting and varnishing at present in active progress are complete.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
9*th January* 1886.

The number of inmates of the wards at present is 31, 16 men and 15 women.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred from the Stirling District Asylum to the wards, and 1 man has been transferred from the wards to that institution. One woman, 72 years of age has died.

The inmates were found in a very satisfactory condition. They are suitably clothed, provided with plenty of good food, and in every way they appear to be kindly and judiciously cared for. Their industrial occupation also continues to receive due attention.

The wards were as usual in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
2*nd June* 1866.

There are 17 men and 15 women at present in the wards. On the male side, therefore, there is one inmate above the number for which the wards are licensed, but an effort is to be made to get 1 man transferred to private care.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, both having been brought to the establishment from the District Asylum; 1 death has occurred.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

The wards were in good order, and the condition of the inmates was regarded as quite satisfactory. With few exceptions they are engaged in useful work, and during the visit they were entirely free from excitement and complaint.

The female attendant has been promoted to the post of assistant matron, and another has been engaged at a salary of £18, rising by annual increments of £1 to £21. The male attendant has £40 a year.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD-MACHAR POORHOUSE,
23*rd March* 1886.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 24 women at present in the establishment.

Since last visit 1 man and 4 women have been admitted; 1 man and 4 women have been discharged; and 1 woman has died.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Some defects in the sanitary arrangements of the wards have been discovered, and the House Committee are actively engaged in rectifying these. There is every reason to believe that this will be done in a thorough and effective manner, even though it should involve a considerable outlay of money. The subject is receiving careful consideration, and it is hoped that the most advanced views as to what is desirable will be adopted, so that there may be no fresh errors to rectify in the future, except such as are the inevitable result of wear and tear.

There has been a change of Governor and the license is now in the name of Mr Johnstone. The Matron too has been changed, and it is satisfactory that the new Matron is favourably known as having experience in the management of the insane.

The house was in good order and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
9*th July* 1886.

There are 25 men and 24 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women had been admitted, having been transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen; 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 has died.

No accident has taken place; there has been no use of Restraint or Seclusion in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no escape.

The wards were clean and in good order, the defects which were discovered in the drainage and soil pipes have not yet been remedied; but it is understood that it is the intention of the Committee to have them put in an efficient condition immediately. There should be no further delay in having this done.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. No complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
18*th February* 1886.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

These wards were opened for the reception of patients in the Autumn of last year, the license having been granted on 26th August, and the first patient admitted on 11th September.

The wards are licensed to receive 20 men and 20 women.

At present the population consists of 20 men and 15 women.

These are chargeable to the following parishes.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Old Monkland, ...	5	9	14
New Monkland, ...	6	2	8
Bothwell, ...	7	–	7
Lanark, ...	–	2	2
Shotts, ...	2	1	3
Cambusnethen, ...	–	1	1
TOTALS, . .	20	15	35

Since the opening of the wards 1 man has been transferred from them to the Glasgow Royal Asylum, and 1 man has died.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

The patients were found during the inspection in a very satisfactory state. They were clean in person and suitably clothed. No complaints were made, and all were tranquil in behaviour.

Everything that was seen relating to the way in which the patients are managed created a favourable impression. Those patients who are able to work are regularly employed. A certain number of each sex is kept in occupation by the household duties of the wards, the others on the male side are employed at present in sawing firewood, and on the female side they either sew, knit, or work in the laundry.

The wards have been fitted up in a manner which reflects great credit on the Committee and the Governor, who have evidently given very careful and intelligent consideration to all the arrangements. The day-rooms and dormitories present a cheerful and comfortable appearance, and the arrangement and fitting up of the sculleries, lavatories, and water-closets is exceedingly good. Care has been taken, with very successful results, to attain simplicity of construction, and this care will be well repaid by the way in which it will obviate the necessity for frequent repairs, and make it easy to secure thorough cleanliness. On the occasion of the visit everything was found in excellent order.

The articles of furniture which have been placed in the wards are neat, substantial, and suitable for their purpose.

It will probably be found by experience that a few additional articles will be required before the establishment is completely equipped, and no doubt they will be supplied as occasion may demand. One want which is already apparent is a few seats of a kind which will be suitable for the feebler class of patients, and for those who are given to crouching in corners and similar disorderly habits, which are both injurious to themselves and disagreeable to their neighbours. Such habits cannot be overcome; unless the patients are furnished with the means of resting in an orderly manner, which is devoid, as far as possible, of the feeling of irksomeness.

The general administration of the establishment appears to be conducted with sound judgment and in a kindly spirit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
14*th June* 1886.

There are 17 men and 18 women at present in the wards, leaving 3 vacant beds on the male side and 2 on the female.

Since last visit there have been 4 admissions, 2 coming directly from their homes, and 2 being transferred to the wards from asylums. During the same period 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged. The woman has been placed under care in a private dwelling, and the 2 men were sent back to asylums as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind. Only 1 death has occurred, that of a man aged 74.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; only 1 accident, which was of a slight character, is recorded.

The wards were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. They appear to be well fed, and to have abundant exercise in the open air.

They were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their beds were clean and were provided with sufficient coverings. Successful efforts are made to employ the patients in useful work.

During the visit there was a complete absence of excitement and complaint. No patient was in bed, and the state of the bodily health generally appeared to be good.

The books and registers were found to be correctly kept, and to be written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
13*th January* 1886.

Perth Poorhouse.

There are 20 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been transferred to the District Asylum, 1 has died and 2 have been admitted.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Perth Poorhouse.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state. No complaints were made and all were tranquil and orderly in conduct.

The weather at present makes it impossible to do much in the way of out-door work, but the register shows that a considerable number of the men are engaged in such work when the season is suitable.

The industrial employment of the women continues to be adequately attended to.

The wards were found clean, well aired, and in good order.

The books and registers were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 16*th June* 1886.

There are 19 men and 19 women at present in the wards. The death of 1 man constitutes the only change since last visit.

The wards were found in good order and clean, and the condition of the inmates satisfactory. At the time the visit was made 14 women had just returned from a walk beyond the grounds.

During the greater part of the year, both men and women take country walks twice a week.

No patient made a complaint, nor was any patient excited.

The books and registers were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, 12*th November* 1886.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

These wards were opened for the reception of patients on 26th April. They are licensed to accommodate 16 men who, though insane, are not dangerous, and do not require curative treatment. At present the wards contain the full number.

Since the opening of the wards 23 patients have been admitted, all of them having been transferred from the asylum at Morningside. Of the total number admitted, 6 have been found not to require further detention in a public establishment, and they have consequently been removed to private dwellings, and placed under the care of guardians selected by the Parochial Authorities. One patient has been sent back to the asylum, owing to his condition making him unsuitable for the wards.

The large number of patients removed from the wards to private dwellings shows that they are serving a useful purpose. Patients in these wards come under the immediate observation of the officials who have the superintendence of patients in private dwellings, and this renders the selection of suitable cases for particular guardians much easier than it can be when the patients to be placed in private dwellings have to be transferred thither direct from the asylum.

The patients were found during the visit to-day in a satisfactory condition. Their requirements as to food and clothing appear to be liberally supplied. They enjoy an adequate amount of out-door exercise, both in the form of work and in that of recreation.

The wards were found in excellent order. They were clean, well aired, and comfortably heated.

The furniture is suitable in character. The addition of a few pictures in the dormitory will add to the cheerful appearance of the wards.

The way in which the establishment is managed is distinguished by kindliness, sound judgment, and care.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWNSHIRE POORHOUSE, 9*th February* 1886.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

There are 19 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred to the asylum at Dumfries, he having been found unsuitable for the wards. A male patient from the asylum has been admitted to supply his place.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition; and their wants seem to be adequately provided for. Praiseworthy attention continues to be paid to their industrial occupation.

The wards were found clean and well aired. A few additional articles of furniture and decoration might be with advantage placed in the wards, as suitable opportunity arises, and as experience shows to be necessary. Everything which helps in the encouragement of order, either for patients or attendants, should be freely provided.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Attention is again directed to the desirability of erecting a porch as suggested in previous entries.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWNSHIRE POORHOUSE,
21*st June* 1886.

There are 19 men and 15 women at present in the wards. No changes have occurred in the population since the date of last visit.

The new dormitory for women is damp, and steps should be taken to remedy this. The walls of this room require re-papering.

The press in the female day-room should be enlarged, and the female attendant should be supplied with a chest of drawers.

No shoe room has yet been erected, but it is hoped that effect will now be given to this recommendation.

The body clothing of the men is in great need of renewal.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients appear to be managed with kindness and good sense.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 18*th March* 1886.

Baldovan Institution.

There are 49 children at present in the institution. Of these, 4—2 boys and 2 girls—are private pupils, and 45—25 boys and 20 girls—are paupers.

Since last visit 3 children—2 boys and 1 girl—all paupers, have been admitted, and 6 children—3 boys (1 a private pupil) and 3 girls have been discharged. Two deaths have occurred, 1 boy and 1 girl, both paupers.

The establishment was, as usual, found in remarkably good order. Every room was scrupulously clean and fresh, and the apartments occupied by the children were comfortably warm. The state of the beds and the body clothing was very commendable. The attention given to the training of the children continues to be very satisfactory, and the results are most gratifying. The ineducable are very carefully nursed, and all is done for the educable that can be done. The number of the children in the institution is not so great as it once was, and it is suggested that an effort be made to make its existence and its high character more widely known to Inspectors of Poor in the North of Scotland.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 14*th July* 1886.

There are 26 boys and 22 girls at present in the institution—1 boy and 3 girls being private boarders, and 25 boys and 19 girls being maintained by Parochial Boards.

Since last visit 3 boys and 1 girl have been admitted; 3 boys have left, 1 of them having been over 9 years in the institution, and the other 2 having been over 5 years there. Two girls have died, 1 registered as dying from marasmus, and the other from phthisis.

The establishment was found in its usual excellent order, and the children are well cared for.

Those at present resident do not furnish a large proportion for whom much can be done in the way of education; but the training to habits of cleanliness and order which most of them are capable of receiving, must be regarded as of great importance both for their comfort and happiness, and for making them more easily provided for in after life.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 17*th February* 1886.

There are 174 children at present in the institution. Of these 52 boys and 31 girls are children elected by the contributors; 20 boys and 9 girls are private boarders paid for by their friends; and 46 boys and 16 girls are paid for by Parochial Boards.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place. Twenty-seven children have been admitted. Of these 14 boys and 3 girls were elected; 4 boys and 1 girl are private boarders, and 3 boys and 2 girls were sent at the cost of Parochial Boards. Twenty-three children have left; and in every case except 5, they are stated to have been decidedly improved by the training they had received. There have been 8 deaths.

The institution was found in an exceedingly satisfactory state. All the arrangements are characterised by admirable order and regularity, and the discipline to which the children are subjected is well calculated to improve both their physical and their mental condition. It was gratifying to observe that during the whole time of the visit, which occupied the greater part of the day, no single pupil gave the slightest indication of unhappiness; and in most cases there were unmistakeable signs of contentment and of positive happiness. The perfect cleanliness of the persons of the children and the neatness of their clothing also attracted special attention. Eighteen boys and 16 girls are at present regarded as incapable of receiving any education beyond the cultivation of orderly and cleanly habits.

Great care is however bestowed on these children, in giving them such training as they can receive. And the benefit which is thus conferred upon them is properly regarded as one of the most beneficent parts of the work of the institution; for though the level to which they are raised is not a high one, they are lifted out of a condition of extreme depravity. By the training they receive they are removed from a state of constant discomfort to one not only of comparative, but of great comfort.

Forty boys and 20 girls receive training in school, which is intended to cultivate their intelligence and their physical capacities, so as to make them more or less helpful to themselves.

Sixty boys and 20 girls receive elementary instruction of the kind ordinarily given in schools, including reading, writing, and arithmetic. All who are capable of singing receive a lesson every day.

The progress made by the children in education is in many instances very gratifying and encouraging. One boy, who is about to leave the Institution, has learned to play the piano, and is to be apprenticed to a music-dealer with the expectation that he will be of use as a tuner of instruments.

The houses were found in excellent order, being scrupulously clean and well kept in every way. The open corridor in the main building has been enclosed with glass as was recommended in a preceding entry, and this has been found to add greatly to the comfort of that part of the establishment. It is perhaps to be regretted that a small glass porch was not erected at the new door, as this would have added to the warmth of the rooms in the neighbourhood, and it is worthy of consideration whether this should not still be done.

It is recommended as necessary for the proper supervision of some of the children, that water-closets and lavatories should be provided for 2 rooms on the ground floor of the male side of the main building. At present the nurses are frequently obliged to leave some of the children by themselves at a time when it is specially necessary that they should be carefully attended to.

The want of a gate-lodge has been often felt on account of the unprotected state of the grounds, and the advantages which could be obtained if one were erected are becoming more and more apparent. Two of these—perhaps the most important—may be mentioned. It would give accommodation for a married servant; and it might be designed to afford suitable lodging to the female teachers, for whom it is impossible at present to obtain accommodation which is altogether suitable.

The infectious diseases hospital is now complete, and it has already been of important use. Since last visit 2 cases of scarlet fever have occurred, and it may be regarded as probable that the disease was prevented from spreading by their immediate isolation in the new building. It is satisfactory to know that both patients made good recoveries.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found correctly kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, *8th June* 1886.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

There are 167 children at present in the institution. Of these 17 boys and 8 girls are paid for by their friends, 48 boys and 31 girls are paid for by the subscribers to the institution, and 47 boys and 16 girls are paid for by Parochial Boards.

Larbert Institution.

Since last visit 4 boys and 1 girl have been admitted, 4 boys and 1 girl have been removed, and 6 boys and 1 girl have died. No accident is recorded.

The erection of a gate-lodge and new water-closet accommodation has been resolved on, and it is hoped that ere long the store accommodation will be improved.

The condition of the children as regards clothing and cleanliness was most satisfactory. They have comfortable beds, and all their surroundings are bright and cheerful. Their food is excellent, and it is served in a very neat and orderly manner. The efficiency of the general management can scarcely be better illustrated than by the fact that on many nights there is not a single wet bed in the institution.

The special thing which attracted attention at this visit was the progress which is being made in carrying out the highest object of the institution,—that is, the education or training of the children. The intelligence and earnestness displayed in this work are most commendable, and the results most gratifying.

It is perhaps a matter of regret that the rate charged for pauper children is so high. Many poor imbecile children are denied the benefits which training in this school would bring them, because Parochial Boards hesitate to pay so much as £30 a year to secure them; and it is suggested to the directors that they should consider whether a reduction of the charge for pauper children to £28 could not be safely made.

It is believed that a reduction even to this extent, would lead to a considerable increase of the number of children sent to the establishment by Parochial Boards.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 14*th January* 1886.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

General Prison, Perth.

Sir,—I visited the Lunatic Department of the General Prison here to-day.

There are at present 67 persons in detention in the wards, 48 of these being in the male section, and 19 being in the female section.

Since last visit 12 men and 3 women have been admitted to the department; and 5 men and 1 woman have been removed. There has been no death.

The wards were found in excellent order. The male inmates were at the time of the visit for the most part in the airing court and garden. They were all orderly in behaviour. The females were either in the wards or in the kitchen or laundry.

Twenty-one of the men are regularly employed at useful work, chiefly in the open air. The encouragement to occupation of this kind continues to exercise a beneficial influence not only on those who engage in it, but also to make it easier to preserve order among the rest. Besides the women who occupy themselves with needlework, 6 work in the laundry and 3 in the kitchen.

The erection of the kitchen and laundry has conferred a great benefit on the female inmates, by providing them with greater variety in the subjects in which they can take interest, as well as by the opportunity they give for occupation of a less sedentary kind than was formerly available. The cooking and washing are said to be very efficiently performed.

Mechanical restraint continues to be found unnecessary in the management of the patients; and there has been no accident and no escape since last visit.

Special conversations were had with eight inmates, D. C., C. D., R. F., G. M., J. S., K. M'P., C. O., and A. M'K. No recommendation is made in regard to any of them, except in the case of A. M'K. She is an untried prisoner, and has now, though untried, been 9 years in prison. There is nothing in her

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General Prison, Perth.

condition to make her unfit for treatment in an ordinary asylum. She is subject to recurrent mania with short intervals of what may be regarded as sanity. Though the intervals are of short duration, advantage might be taken of one of them to report her for trial, and thus give her a chance of being placed in a more satisfactory position. I recommend that this suggestion should be placed before the Prison Commissioners.

PERTH, 16*th June* 1886.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited to-day the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

There are 44 men and 17 women at present in the Department.

Since last visit 8 men have been admitted, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, and 8 men have been discharged unrecovered.

The state both of the wards and of the inmates was highly satisfactory. Great ability is shown by Dr M'Naughtan in the management of the Department, and his success is much beyond what is usual in establishments for criminal lunatics.

The kitchen and laundry attached to the wards for women are in full operation, and are yielding all the advantages which were expected. The care shown in the cooking of the food deserves much praise.

Six of the women have occasional walks beyond the precincts of the prison, and these are greatly enjoyed. All these 6 women are sane. They cannot be regarded as criminals, though they are deprived of liberty. They are not kept in the wards for punishment. So long as the safe keeping of these persons is secured, it cannot be doubted that it is just, as well as kind, to them to relax the restrictions on their liberty by allowing them to have country walks, and by granting them other indulgences. Dr M'Naughtan, by showing that what I now record can be safely done, has made a very important and a most commendable change in the treatment of criminal lunatics. It is a change which naturally follows other changes that have been made by him, and he has great merit in going on steadily and cautiously from step to step in the introduction of a humane, safe, and rational treatment of the persons who are classed as criminal lunatics, who differ exceedingly from each other, and who ought not to be all treated in one way.

The number of men in the department is increasing, and in order to increase the size of the outer lounging hall, it is recommended that the water-closets, urinals, &c. should be removed and placed in a cheap building to be erected at the back of the wards in the position pointed out to Dr M'Naughtan. Great benefits followed the last enlargement of this hall, but a further enlargement is now very clearly desirable.

Since the department was last visited, a good deal of papering and painting has been done—much of it by the inmates.

It is recommended that an effort be made to accomplish the transfer of G. S. to an ordinary asylum.

The visit which was a long one, left a very pleasant impression of the management.

The heating of the single rooms is a matter which the Prison Commissioners should be asked to consider. These rooms must be very cold in winter.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

REPORT BY DR SIBBALD.

Report by Dr Sibbald.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian. The following statement shows the number of each class of patients visited :—

	M.	F.	T.			
PRIVATE PATIENTS—						
Under Curatory—						
Resident with strangers,	7	15	22			
Resident with relatives,	6	5	11			
Not under Curatory—						
Resident with strangers	4	16	20			
Total Private Patients,	—	—	—	17	36	53
PAUPER PATIENTS—						
Resident with strangers,	13	55	68			
Resident with relatives,	26	32	58			
Total Pauper Patients,	—	—	—	39	87	126
Total Private and Pauper,				56	123	179

The following statement shows the number of each class, according as they were provided for, either as single patients or in specially licensed houses :—

	M.	F.	T.
PRIVATE PATIENTS—			
Single Patients,	14	16	30
In specially licensed houses,	3	20	23
PAUPER PATIENTS—			
Single Patients,	33	45	78
In specially licensed houses,	6	42	48
Total,	56	123	179

Every patient under visitation was as usual separately reported on to the Board immediately after being visited ; and, except in a few cases, where improvements were suggested and at once carried into effect, all were found suitably provided for.

Private Lunatics.

The number of private patients visited does not include all the insane persons above the position of paupers who are resident in the county, nor does it include all the persons under curatory. Insane persons, who are not kept

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Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

Report by Dr Sibbald.

for profit, and who are not subjected to restraint or coercion, do not come under the supervision of the Board, and it is known that a good many insane persons are in this position. Nothing has come to the knowledge of the Board of late years, however, indicating that these persons have been improperly treated owing to the absence of such supervision. The responsibility for their proper care and treatment rests with their natural guardians, and nothing has occurred to show that this responsibility should be impaired by official interference. In regard to persons under curatory, enquiry is always made as to their mental condition and the degree to which their personal liberty is interfered with; but it has always been regarded by the Board as undesirable to subject such persons to visitation, except where either of these circumstances appears to render supervision necessary in order to guard against abuse. There are at present, however, only 4 persons under curatory in the county of Midlothian in whose cases there is no regular visitation. In all of these cases the curatory is only required as a protection to the property of the wards, and no interference with personal liberty is necessary. It would evidently be no benefit but rather be an injury to them if an attempt were made to bring them under supervision as lunatics.

Pauper Lunatics.

Of 103 pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings in the county of Midlothian on 1st January of the present year, 82 were chargeable to parishes within the county, and 21 were chargeable to parishes in other counties. There were altogether 232 patients in private dwellings chargeable to Midlothian parishes, including those resident within the county and elsewhere. There were thus 129 who were resident in other counties. The chief reason for so many being resident out of the county is that the localities in which they are placed are found more suitable for the purpose than Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. With only one exception, all who are resident out of the county at present belong to the urban parishes of the City of Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's. Of 71 pauper lunatics in private dwellings belonging to the City of Edinburgh parish, 52 are resident in the county of Fife, and 2 are resident in other counties. Of 111 belonging to St Cuthbert's, 51 are resident in the county of Fife, 10 in the county of Haddington, and 13 in other counties.

The lunacy statistics of the county of Midlothian, for the period during which the present lunacy law has been in operation, are worthy of special attention for several reasons. Perhaps the chief of these is that the Act of 1857 has made less change in the lunacy administration of this county than it has made in other parts of Scotland. Before the passing of that enactment there was no deficiency in Midlothian in the amount of accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county in establishments. Besides what was provided in the Royal Asylum at Morningside, accommodation existed in several of the poorhouses; and there were private asylums also which received pauper patients.* A great improvement, it is true, has taken place in the character of the accommodation since that time. The reception of pauper lunatics into private asylums has been brought to an end. The accommodation in poorhouses has been diminished in extent, but improved in character, and the Royal Asylum has been enlarged and improved. A considerable addition to the amount of accommodation has been obtained by the erection of a District Asylum. This has been rendered necessary by the increase of the actual number of pauper lunatics due to the growth of the general population of the county. But these changes have not made the total amount of accommodation greater in proportion to the population of the county than it was thirty years ago.

In the last Annual Report of the Board (p. xli), a special table was given, showing the extent to which the pauper lunatics belonging to each county in Scotland were provided for in establishments for the insane in the year 1859, and also the extent to which they were provided for in such establishments in 1886. According to this table, it appeared that over the whole of Scotland a considerable increase, equivalent to 86 pauper lunatics per 100,000 of the population, had taken place up to 1886, while the county of Midlothian not

* On 1st January 1859 there were 253 pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Midlothian in the Royal Asylum at Morningside, 190 in poorhouses, and 56 in private asylums.

only had the proportion so provided for not increased, but had in fact slightly diminished. This in itself is sufficient to suggest that an examination of the figures relating to Midlothian, as compared with those relating to the rest of the country, may throw some useful light on the position of pauper lunacy at present. A general comparison of the two sets of figures may be made by a reference to the following table. It shows the number of pauper lunatics belonging to Midlothian and to all Scotland on 1st January of the years 1859 and 1887; and in order to show how the figures stand when account is taken of the increase of population between 1859 and 1887, the proportions per 100,000 of the population for each of these years are also given. The estimated population for the county of Midlothian was 269,713 in the middle of 1858, and 423,768 in the middle of 1886; the estimated population for the whole of Scotland was 3,027,665 in the middle of 1858, and 3,949,393 in the middle of 1886.

Actual Numbers of Pauper Lunatics.

		In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Totals.
Midlothian,	1859	500	96	596
	1887	731	232	963
Scotland,	1859	3,103	1,877	4,980
	1887	7,266	2,140	9,406

Proportions per 100,000 *of Population.*

		In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Totals.
Midlothian,	1859	185	36	221
	1887	173	55	228
Scotland,	1859	102	62	164
	1887	184	54	233

If the proportions per 100,000 in this table are compared with those given in the table in last Annual Report already referred to, it will be observed that they do not tally exactly; but it will be seen that this discrepancy arises from the populations of the census years having been used in the earlier table, while in the present table I have used the estimated populations for the middle of 1858 and of 1886, dates in each case just six months previous to the dates to which the numbers respectively refer. This difference between the two tables does not, however, affect the lessons which the figures convey.

It has been frequently pointed out in the Reports of the Board that the number of persons in a community who are treated as lunatics depends on various circumstances. Among the most important are the stage of development in civilisation to which the community has attained, the density of the population, the facilities which exist for the treatment of persons as lunatics, and the relation of insanity to the system of relief of the poor. From the complex operation of such causes, the proportion of persons treated as lunatics has been materially altered in most of the Scotch counties since the enactment of the present lunacy law. In the county of Sutherland, for example, the number of persons in establishments for the insane was in 1859 equivalent to only 45 per 100,000 of the population, and it was in 1886 equivalent to 273 per 100,000. In the county of Argyll it was only 95 per 100,000 in 1859, and in 1887 it was 355 per 100,000. The changes in these counties are no doubt chiefly due (1) to the provision of more conveniently situated asylum accommodation; and (2) to the operation of the poor-law, in combination with the government grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics. There has been an increase in the proportion to population of pauper lunatics in asylums in every county, except in Midlothian, the increase for the whole of Scotland being equivalent to a rise from 102 to 184 per 100,000 of the population. It is remarkable that, according to the figures in the table, there was in the case of the county of Midlothian, instead of an increase, a fall per 100,000 from 185 to

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173. Had the whole of Scotland therefore been in the position of Midlothian the total figures would have given the appearance of a decrease in the amount of pauper lunacy in proportion to population, instead of giving, as they actually do, an appearance of a large increase. It is remarkable also that the proportion which Scotland as a whole has now reached should be almost exactly what was shown by Midlothian at the beginning of the period to which our statistics refer. This almost seems to justify the assertion that pauper lunacy in Midlothian had at the commencement of the period reached or rather slightly exceeded what, under the present social conditions, is its normal amount. What may be maintained without hesitation is, that if there had been, as is often alleged, an increased production of insanity in the community, the additional facilities furnished by the law for providing asylum accommodation in all parts of the country would have led to an increase in the proportion of the community detained as pauper lunatics in asylums in Midlothian not less than elsewhere.

It will be observed that in these remarks only those pauper lunatics have been dealt with who are inmates of establishments, and that no account has been taken of those resident in private dwellings. The reason for this is that, in dealing with the question of the prevalence of insanity in any portion of the community, there are certain advantages in restricting our consideration to those who require detention. One advantage is that the fact that the persons dealt with are believed to require detention involves the introduction of a practical element, which gives a degree of definiteness to their condition. The grounds which are held to justify a certificate of lunacy must always be more or less arbitrarily determined; but their arbitrary character is to some extent diminished when it is necessary at the same time to determine that the patient cannot be satisfactorily dealt with out of an asylum. The responsibilities and obligations which are involved in sending a patient to an asylum are calculated to exercise a steadying effect on the action of those who give the necessary certificates, and to increase the soundness of statistics which are based upon them.

But, though the class of paupers in private dwellings who are dealt with as lunatics is perhaps more loosely defined than the class in asylums, a glance at their position in the county of Midlothian is both interesting and instructive. And here it may be well to allude to a misapprehension which seems sometimes to exist. It appears sometimes to be supposed that the providing for pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Scotland is a result of recent administration. A glance at the table on page 107 will show that this is a mistake. The fact is, that the number of persons provided for in this way does not bear so large a proportion to the population of the country now as it did when the present lunacy system came into operation. The number has indeed increased from 1877 in the year 1859 to 2140 in 1887; but this is more than 300 short of what would have been accounted for by the increased population of the country.

The position of the pauper patients in private dwellings has, however, been altered in important respects by the administration of the Board. During the earlier years the efforts of the Board were directed mainly to the sending to asylums of patients who were unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings, and to the amelioration of the condition of those who, though suitable for such treatment, were inadequately provided for. In pursuance of this course, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings was considerably diminished. But it was prevented from diminishing so much as it would otherwise have done by the fact that a large number of persons previously unreported, who were suitable for care in private dwellings, were during the same period brought under the supervision of the Board. It was recognised by the Board, from an early period of their administration, that the providing for a certain number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings was one of the elements of a proper system of lunacy administration. The Board have not, it will be seen, introduced a new mode of providing for pauper lunatics. They have only endeavoured to place under proper regulation a mode of provision which has always existed in Scotland, and which, indeed, has always existed in every country. The difference between the system which they have been enabled to establish and that of other countries consists in the fact, that the patients so provided for are under the supervision of a central authority, which requires to be satisfied that they are suitable for such treatment, and that they will receive it in a satisfactory manner; while, in most other countries, those who

are so provided for may be said to be merely left outside of the general lunacy administration.

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In order to understand fully the present position of the matter in Scotland it is necessary, however, to allude to another important change which has been brought about under the Board's administration. The position of the patients has been altered in a way which is chiefly indicated in the statistics of the Board, by the decrease in the number of patients resident with relatives, and the increase in the number resident with strangers. A few words are necessary to explain the significance of this change. The extent of the change is shown in the following statement :—

Actual Numbers of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

		With Relatives.	With Strangers and Alone.*	Totals.
Midlothian, .	1859	64	32	96
	1887	46	186	232
Scotland, . .	1859	1482	395	1877
	1887	972	1168	2140

Proportions per 100,000 *of Population.*

		With Relatives.	With Strangers and Alone.*	Totals.
Midlothian, .	1859	24	12	36
	1887	11	44	55
Scotland, . .	1859	49	13	62
	1887	25	30	55

As has been stated in the Reports of the Board, the decrease in the number of patients resident with relatives is not regarded as being in itself a desirable change. The view of the Board has always been that, where asylum treatment does not seem to be required, the patients should be enabled to live as much as possible, "in a way little removed in its character from the mode of life which they would have led had they not suffered from insanity." † For this purpose it is obviously desirable that they should live with relatives rather than with strangers. Two reasons have led to an increase in the number of those under the charge of strangers, and to a decrease in the number of those living with relatives. One reason is, that relatives are not so frequently willing as they once were to undertake the care of the patients ; and another is, that it often happens that the relatives who would receive them are unfit, either in themselves or on account of their circumstances, from giving such treatment and accommodation as is necessary for the welfare of the patients. It is not given to every one to have those personal qualities which are required in a good guardian of the insane, and some of those who would, from family relationship, naturally be their guardians, are specially deficient in such qualities. Many of the cases which, in the earlier years of the Board's administration, were the cause of difficulty and anxiety, were those in which patients were under the charge of incapable mothers or other near relatives. It will be easily understood that the amelioration of the condition of such patients while with their relatives is difficult, and often impossible ; and the removal of the patients to other care, against the wish of the relatives, is often found to be impracticable. A considerable number of such removals have, however, been effected. But the chief cause of the increase in the number of patients resident with strangers is, that the circumstances of their relatives often make it impossible for them to furnish the kind of accommodation and treatment which the patients require. This remark applies especially to the case of pauper lunatics belonging to urban parishes, and it is among these patients that the great proportion of

* It is rarely, and only in very special circumstances, that a pauper lunatic is allowed to live alone. There have, however, been a few such cases, and these have been tabulated along with those resident with strangers. Their number being so small it has been thought unnecessary to separate them.

† Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board, page xii.

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those now resident with strangers are found. In urban districts the majority of the relatives of pauper lunatics are found in the heart of great towns, and such localities are unsuitable for a large proportion of the patients. Due supervision, an adequate amount of open air and exercise, and the provision of suitable occupation cannot be obtained there; and in such circumstances the only alternatives are either to keep the patients in asylums, or to place them in suitable localities with strangers.

Before referring to the position of the county of Midlothian in regard to this aspect of the matter, it is proper to allude to another part of the administration of the Board, which is of some importance. The Board have thought it right, both in the interests of the patients and of the ratepayers, not merely to recognise the providing in private dwellings for patients who have never required asylum treatment as a suitable mode of dealing with them, but they have also thought it right to discourage the continued detention in asylums of patients who, though requiring such treatment as can be best provided in an asylum at the time of their being placed there, have undergone such an improvement or other change in their mental condition as to make that special kind of treatment no longer necessary. It will be readily understood, however, that before the practice of placing patients in private dwellings, under the care of strangers, was adopted by urban parishes, the inability of the relatives to make proper provision for such patients led to their accumulation in establishments. Since the adoption of the practice by certain parishes, this difficulty has, of course, been so far diminished, and the action of these parishes, especially in recent years, has largely contributed to the increase of the number of patients resident with strangers.

In the year 1859 the total number of pauper patients in private dwellings in Midlothian was, as may be seen in the Table (p. 109), comparatively small for so populous a county; and of that number only a third were resident with strangers. Since then the number resident with strangers has greatly increased, so much so, indeed, that the total number is now up to the average, notwithstanding that the number resident with relatives has not only not kept pace with the increase of population, but has actually diminished. The number resident with strangers is now nearly six times as large as it was in 1859, which is more than double what would be accounted for by the increased population of the county.

It will be observed in the Table (p. 107), that though the proportion of the class of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, in proportion to the population, has increased since 1859, the total number of pauper lunatics in the county, that is, both in establishments and in private dwellings, has remained almost the same in proportion to the population. Those in private dwellings appear, therefore, to have increased at the expense of those in establishments. This is a fact of some importance, because it means that, so far as this has occurred, it has avoided the necessity for providing additional asylum accommodation; and as the average cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling is much below the cost of keeping him in an asylum in Midlothian, it also means a considerable saving to the parochial rates. The City Parish of Edinburgh has for many years provided for a considerable proportion of its lunatics in private dwellings, with benefit both to the ratepayers and to the lunatics. But the chief fact in recent years affecting the pauper lunacy of the county has been the adoption of this practice by the parish of St Cuthbert's. This parish had, in the year 1881, 282 patients in the Royal Asylum and 20 in private dwellings; but on 1st January of the present year it had 284 patients in the Royal Asylum, 16 in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse, and 111 in private dwellings. If, therefore, the proportion provided for in private dwellings had remained what it was in 1881, asylum accommodation would have had to be found for nearly 100 more than is now required. With few exceptions, this increase in the number of patients in private dwellings has been obtained by the removal of patients from the asylum who had been resident there; and the finding of suitable accommodation, as well as suitable guardians, for so many has involved a considerable amount of labour to the parochial officials. It was inevitable that a certain number of those who were removed should prove less fit than was expected for the relaxation of discipline and control which was involved in the change; and it was equally to be anticipated that the guardians would not in every case prove so efficient as was desirable. In the choice of guardians a general fitness is not all that is required. The

individual peculiarities of each patient must receive consideration, and the guardians must be chosen in each case according to their capability of dealing with the particular patients to be placed under their care. The officials of St Cuthbert's, therefore, deserve much credit for the satisfactory manner in which they have accomplished their task. The instances have not been numerous in which it has been necessary either to replace patients in the asylum, or to transfer them to other guardians than those with whom they were placed at first, and the Reports presented to the Board in regard to the present condition of the patients have been highly satisfactory.

The chief facts of interest in regard to pauper lunacy in the county of Midlothian to which attention has been drawn in the foregoing remarks are that, having regard to the differences in the gross populations at different times and within different areas,—

1. The number of persons maintained as pauper lunatics in establishments was, in 1859, much greater in Midlothian than in the rest of Scotland.

2. There has been since 1859 a slight decrease in the number in establishments in Midlothian, while a great increase has taken place in the rest of Scotland.

3. The number in establishments for the whole of Scotland is now substantially the same as the number for Midlothian was in 1859.

4. The total number in Midlothian, taking both those in establishments and those in private dwellings into consideration, is substantially the same now as it was in 1859.

5. While the number in establishments in Midlothian has to some extent decreased, the number in private dwellings has to the same extent increased.

6. The number in Midlothian under the care of relatives now is less than half what it was in 1859.

7. The number under the care of strangers in private dwellings now is more than three times what it was in 1859.

8. While these changes have been going on, an improvement has been made in the ways in which the patients are provided for, both as regards those in establishments and those in private dwellings.

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TABLE showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1886.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients. Single Patients.			Pauper Patients. In Specially Licensed Houses.			Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Ayr,	40	4	1	5	34	46	80	11	19	30	115	138
2. Banff,	17	3	1	4	15	30	45	.	5	5	54	54
3. Berwick,	11	3	.	3	6	19	25	1	4	5	33	33
4. Caithness,	9	1	.	1	24	35	59	2	2	4	64	73
5. Clackmannan,	3	1	2	3	.	4	4	.	.	.	7	7
6. Dumbarton,	5	2	1	3	2	7	9	.	.	.	12	12
7. Elgin,	12	3	4	7	9	21	30	2	5	7	44	46
8. Forfar,	25	.	1	1	33	41	74	7	8	15	90	92
9. Haddington	10	6	5	11	11	10	21	3	7	10	42	43
10. Inverness,	15	1	4	5	42	67	109	10	17	27	141	153
11. Kirkcudbright,	13	2	2	4	9	10	19	.	2	2	25	25
12. Lanark,	21	13	5	18	42	71	113	20	30	50	181	235
13. Nairn,	4	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	6	6
14. Orkney	14	.	.	.	11	21	32	.	.	.	32	32
15. Peebles,	5	1	2	3	1	4	5	.	.	.	8	8
16. Renfrew,	13	1	4	5	5	17	22	.	3	3	30	30
17. Roxburgh,	9	2	7	9	4	9	13	.	.	.	22	22
18. Selkirk,	3	.	1	1	2	5	7	.	.	.	8	8
19. Shetland,	12	.	.	.	22	22	44	1	1	2	46	47
20. Stirling,	15	.	3	3	10	18	28	35	69	104	135	223
21. Sutherland,	11	.	.	.	14	23	37	.	.	.	37	37
22. Wigtown,	13	.	.	.	22	23	45	.	.	.	45	45
Totals,	280	43	43	86	318	509	827	92	172	264	1177	1369

The foregoing table shows the number of counties, the number of parishes, the number of private patients, and the number of pauper patients visited by me, in 1886. As regards the pauper patients, those provided for singly are distinguished in the table from those provided for in houses with special licenses. Some patients were visited more than once during the year, and accordingly the table also shows the total number of visits paid.

The district allotted to me was the same as in 1885, and a comparison between the figures of the two years shows—

1. A decrease of 5 in the number of private patients.
2. An increase of 41 in the number of pauper patients provided for singly.
3. An increase of 54 in the number of pauper patients provided for in houses with special licenses.
4. A total increase of 95 in the number of pauper patients.

5. An increase of 90 in the total number of patients, both private and pauper, visited in 1885.
6. An increase of 190 in the number of visits paid and of reports sent to the Board.

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The most important fact in these changes is that there has been an increase of 95 in the number of pauper patients in private dwellings in this district during the year 1886,—in other words, that the number of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings in the counties forming this district has risen from 996 in 1885, to 1091 in 1886.

It seems to me that there are grounds for congratulation in this fact. It shows that the system of providing for harmless and incurable lunatics in private dwellings is undergoing a proper development, and that asylums are being thereby relieved of a class of the insane for whom they are not intended, for whom they are unnecessary, and whom they do not benefit. The asylum accommodation thus set free for use by patients who need it is a source of saving to ratepayers,—a saving which is effected without injury to the insane, many of whom are thus enabled to lead a happier, freer, and more normal life.

My first visit to a patient who has been removed from an asylum and placed under care in a private dwelling, when the arrangements are satisfactory, often leaves very pleasant impressions. I find him grateful for his freedom, appreciative of the domestic life he leads, and looking less insane than in the asylum, if not really less insane. He is not a source of danger to any one and he has all the care and guardianship he needs. It seems impossible to me not to regard the transference of such a patient from institutional to private care as a proper step, both with a view to his own happiness and to the interests of the ratepayer, and it appears to be unjustifiable that he should be allowed to occupy permanently a bed in an asylum which has been provided at a cost of £175, and be at the same time deprived of that freedom which he can safely enjoy.

Admissions.

I reported upon 225 new cases in 1886; that is, there were 225 patients under private care who were seen in 1886, and who were not in the counties of this district when they were visited in 1885. Such patients correspond to the admissions into an asylum, and they are for 1886 a fifth of the whole number of patients resident in the district.

Reference to these new cases suggests the desirability of drawing the attention of the Board to the *special* work which was done in my district during 1886. I twice visited the county of Ayr, and gave what assistance I could to Dr Skae of the District Asylum, and to the Governor of Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse, in the boarding out of harmless, easily managed, and incurable pauper lunatics, who were in these establishments. During this work I visited 45 out of 48 inspectors of poor in the county, and explained fully to them the views and practice of the Board in this matter. As a consequence of well directed efforts on the part of Dr Skae and the Inspectors of Poor, I visited in November 32 pauper lunatics who had been boarded out from the District Asylum, and 5 who had been boarded out from the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse. These and the patients from the Barony Parochial Board who have been boarded out in Ayrshire during 1886, have raised the number of the insane provided for in private dwellings in this county from 55 in 1885, to 115 in 1886.

There were 27 new cases reported upon in Forfarshire, 23 in Lanarkshire, and 28 in Stirlingshire.

It was in these four counties that the chief increase took place, partly on account of the overcrowding of the establishments in them, and partly because of the suitability of the homes found in them. But this mode of providing for harmless and incurable lunatics is adopted very broadly over the whole community, as the following figures will demonstrate. Out of the 884 parishes into which Scotland is divided, there are 77 which have no pauper lunatics chargeable to them. Out of the remaining 807 which have pauper lunatics chargeable to them, only 261 have none provided for in private dwellings. There are therefore 546 parishes out of 807 which in a greater or less degree adopt private dwellings as a mode of providing for some of their pauper

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insane. This mode of providing for a certain class of lunatics may therefore be said to be in use over all Scotland, though not in my opinion to so large an extent as is possible or desirable. I think that it could be still more largely adopted than it is.

One of the objections urged against its extension is that suitable homes cannot be found. The experience, however, in Ayrshire this year, goes to show that this difficulty is sometimes not real. It has been often said that Ayrshire was a county in which it was impossible to find desirable homes, but it is clear, from what I have reported regarding the great increase of pauper lunatics in private dwellings during the past year in that county, that this opinion was wrong. Whenever earnest efforts were made to find good homes and good guardians, they were found, and in such abundance as not merely to supply accommodation to the parishes within the county, but also to one at least of the large city parishes of Lanarkshire.

Objections to the extension of this mode of disposing of the insane are also said to be raised by the public. I think I am in a position to speak with some weight on this point, and I am able to say that I have very rarely heard any complaint as to the presence of the insane in any locality; such complaints as have reached me appeared to me to have been either the outcome of interested motives, or of bad feeling and quarrels among neighbours. Indeed, I have been often struck with the fact that residents in localities in which several pauper lunatics had long been boarded have been entirely ignorant that such persons were among them, or have observed nothing more than that there were some weak-minded people in the community whose conduct, however, had been so orderly that they were surprised to find these persons on my visiting list as lunatics. In point of fact there is nothing to attract attention, and nothing to object to, in regard to the great majority of the insane who are boarded out. Lunatics with grotesque antics, with maniacal manifestations, or with untidy and objectionable habits, are not selected for care in private dwellings. If any of these are placed under private care by mistake, they are soon returned to asylums. I have from time to time spent many days in the village of Balfron, where more than 50 patients reside, and though I have seen these patients walking about, going messages, employed industriously, and attending church, I have very rarely seen anything objectionable in their conduct or appearance. There have always been many lunatics in the country living out of asylums, and the chief, if not the only change which has taken place, is that the weak-minded and crazy people who are now left in private dwellings are under state supervision, and care is taken that they are properly fed, clothed and housed, so that they do not need to beg, and that suitable persons are acting as their guardians.

Discharges.

The number of discharges of all kinds from this district was 151, of which 26 were recoveries, 11 were removals from the poor-roll, 50 were removals to establishments and 64 were deaths.

(*a*) *Discharges by Recovery.*—Of the 26 recoveries, 9 occurred among single patients who had been in private dwellings for over a year, and 17 occurred among patients who had been discharged from asylums on probation and who had not been certified to be incurable. Among the former class of recoveries, I attribute the favourable result to the healthy influences which surrounded the patients, and to their life among sane instead of among insane people. These things appear to me to act with more or less force in the case of every patient. Though they may not lead to recovery in every case, yet there is some mental improvement in the great majority of cases, the patients becoming more easily managed, quieter and saner in manner and behaviour.

(*b*) *Discharges by Removal from the Poor-roll.*—Of the 11 removals from the poor-roll 1 was taken to England, 6 were handed over to their relatives who undertook to provide for them in a satisfactory manner, 2 became self-supporting, and 2 were removed to the poorhouse after being declared not insane.

(*c*) *Discharges by Removal to Asylums.*—All the 50 removals to asylums were directly due to the withdrawal of the Board's sanction consequent on reports from me as to the unfitness of the patients for care in private dwellings, or as to the defective nature of the way in which they were cared for. The following

is a statement of the causes which led to the removal of all the 50 patients to asylums :—1 woman was removed in consequence of becoming pregnant, 10 in consequence of having a habit of wandering, 33 were removed because their mental state rendered them unfit for care in private dwellings, 3 were removed on account of being badly cared for, and 3 were removed owing to the death of guardians whom it was found difficult or impossible to replace.

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(*d*) *Discharges by Death.*—The number of deaths among the patients in this district in 1886 was 64—31 males and 33 females, which gives a mortality of 5·8 per cent on the whole number resident during the year. The causes which I give below call for no special comment.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—		
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	3	
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	2	
(3) Organic Brain Disease,	3	
	—	8
2. Thoracic Affections :—		
(1) Consumption,	9	
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c.,	12	
(3) Diseases of Heart,	10	
	—	31
3. Abdominal Affections :—		
(1) Inflammation of Stomach, &c.,	6	
(2) Diseases of Liver and Kidneys,	3	
(3) Dysentery and Diarrhœa,	2	
	—	11
4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.,	4	
5. General Debility and Old Age,	9	
6. Accident from burning,	1	
	—	14
	Total	64

A certificate is now regularly called for from the medical officer as to the cause of death in each case, and consequently this return is as accurate as the mortality returns relating to the population of asylums or to the general community. The accidental death is afterwards referred to when I speak of accidents.

The average age at death among the males was 53·6, and among the females 55. The females who died included a girl who was only four years old.

Accidents.

It is always satisfactory to have few accidents among the insane who are under care. The Record of Accidents which I have to submit to the Board shows that the 1177 patients provided for in private dwellings in this district have not been more liable to accidents than the insane who are provided for in other ways. The insane, of course, are specially liable to accidents. Epilepsy, helplessness from paralysis, and other nervous affections, besides the risks arising from stupidity and other mental defects, are a source of danger to the insane, which it is an object of the care bestowed on them to avert; and it is always satisfactory when the results show that this care has been efficient and successful.

I have gone carefully over all my reports for 1886, and have found that only seven accidents came under my notice. There may have been trifling accidents of which I did not hear, but I feel certain that no accident of a serious nature could have befallen any patient in this district without its coming in some way or other to my knowledge.

The most serious of the seven accidents was a death by burning. A female patient was standing at a fire, and her dress touched it and burst into flames. She was severely burnt about the arms and face, and died three days after. The guardian had left the room with a pot which she had taken off the fire, and it is believed that the patient must have risen to warm herself immediately after the guardian left, and accidentally let her dress get too near the fire. The guardian does not appear to have been absent more than a few minutes. The patient was the subject of chronic Bright's disease, and speedily succumbed to the shock of

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the accident. The Procurator-Fiscal investigated the matter, but did not consider the circumstances to be such as called for any action on his part. I was instructed by the Board to make a special visit, and report fully the details of the accident, which I accordingly did. This is the only fatal accident which occurred among the 1177 patients in this district during 1886. The insane who live under the same conditions as those of the general community must be liable to such accidents as befall ordinary people. The Registrar-General's returns show that the annual proportion of deaths by accidents in the general community is ·68 in 1000 of the population, while the proportion of fatal accidents among the insane in my district was ·85 in 1000 during 1886.

Another accident calls for notice. A young imbecile woman, whom I visited for the first time in 1886, was found to be pregnant. Inquiry into her case revealed the fact that she must have been pregnant at the date at which her case came under the jurisdiction of the Board as a lunatic. Her residence under the care of her mother was sanctioned. I found the mother, however, to be neither a conscientious nor an intelligent guardian. She lived in a farm-square, and next door to her lived a family, including several lads from 16 to 20 years of age. One of these the patient said was the cause of her condition. The patient was removed to an asylum under an order from the Board as soon after the birth of the child as possible. The matter was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, and his attention was specially drawn to the 5th section (2d sub-section) of the Criminal Amendment Act. No prosecution was however instituted as "Crown Counsel were of opinion that she had not been and is not, idiot or imbecile in the ordinary sense."

The other five accidents which came under notice consisted of two cuts on the face, due to falls in epileptic attacks, and three bruises and cuts of a trifling character, due also to falls.

Escapes.

The restriction on personal liberty, in the case of a large number of the patients in private dwellings, is practically nothing. They are able to look after themselves, and restriction is unnecessary, and would not be justifiable. They come and go as they choose in such a way as to render short absences through the day a cause of no anxiety. There are, however, some of the insane in private dwellings who are under closer supervision, and when any one of these wanders away, it is regarded as an escape, and a search is at once made. Of such escapes, 14 came under my notice. A habit of wandering is generally regarded as unfitting a patient for care in a private dwelling, and accordingly 10 of the 14 patients referred to were returned to asylums. The other 4 settled contentedly down, and are still provided for in private dwellings. None of the 14 patients appeared to have suffered from their escape, and nearly all of them were quickly found.

General Observations.

In the foregoing remarks and statistics I have dealt with my district as if it were a large asylum, and I have given those details regarding it which are usually given in the Annual Report of an asylum. The admission rate has been high, which may be held as indicating an increasing confidence in the system of providing for a certain class of the insane in private dwellings; the discharges of unsuitable patients have not been numerous, and the death-rate has been nearly the same as that in establishments for the chronic insane. The recovery-rate ought to be low, as all patients in private dwellings must be certified to be incurable as well as harmless. Some recoveries, however, do take place, partly because the opinion as to their incurability is occasionally wrong, and partly, as I believe, because the condition of some patients, which would be an incurable one if they were left in asylums, becomes a curable condition under the circumstances which attend life in a private dwelling. If this opinion is correct it ought to have an important practical influence on the treatment of the insane.

The accidents and the escapes have not been more serious or frequent than those which occur in establishments.

The following important advantages to the insane and to the ratepayer appear to me to result from a practical recognition of the fact that a considerable number of lunatics can be properly provided for in private dwellings:—

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(1) The building of costly institutions is avoided; (2) the average rate of maintenance is lowered; it is 9¾d. a day for lunatics in private dwellings, whereas it varies from 1s. to 1s. 5d. in establishments; (3) in private dwellings there is segregation of the insane, while in establishments there is aggregation, and it is undisputed that this last has many disadvantages; and (4) there is greater happiness to many lunatics under private care than they experience in large establishments.

Speaking broadly, the condition of the insane in private dwellings is a satisfactory one. There are guardians who are not quite satisfactory, just as there are attendants in asylums who are not quite satisfactory, but when this is known, the arrangements are changed, and the patients are provided for otherwise or elsewhere. Difficulties in doing all that is desirable sometimes arise from the relationship between patients and guardians, which occasionally interferes with or delays the changes which are needed to make the condition of the patients satisfactory.

Under a careful administration and efficient supervision, the disposal of a certain class of the insane in private dwellings ought, in my opinion, to form a part of every complete system of providing for the insane of any country. Some lunatics, both curable and incurable, require the complicated and costly arrangements of a fully equipped hospital asylum for their proper care; others again, who require to be in establishments of some sort, may be provided for in establishments less expensively managed and of a simpler construction; a third, and a considerable class, do not require to be in establishments of any kind, and may with safety to the public and advantage to themselves be provided for in ordinary private dwellings. It is regarding 1177 patients of this class that I have been reporting. They are spread over or resident in 22 counties and 280 parishes, but I have discussed their condition and the movements among them as I might have done if I had had charge of them in a great establishment.

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REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, I beg to submit the following Report of work done by me during the year 1886. The following Table will show the number of parishes and of patients in private dwellings visited by me, and the number of visits paid during the year :—

TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS. Single Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS. In Specially Licensed Houses.			No. of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen,	51	3	5	8	44	74	118	4	4	8	134	134
Argyll,	22	1	6	7	24	44	68	23	5	28	103	105
Bute,	5	5	3	8	18	17	35	9	6	15	58	59
Dumfries,	14	3	1	4	16	18	34	2	3	5	43	43
Fife,	28	2	9	11	16	24	40	80	145	225	276	495
Kincardine,	5	3	1	4	3	4	7	2	2	4	15	15
Kinross,	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	9	9	11	11
Linlithgow,	6	.	.	.	6	10	16	.	.	.	16	17
Perth,	47	7	11	18	50	45	95	17	68	85	198	263
Ross and Cromarty,	10	1	.	1	23	21	44	.	.	.	45	45
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	14	.	.	.	45	35	80	.	.	.	80	80
	205	25	36	61	245	294	539	137	242	379	979	1267

ABERDEENSHIRE.

In my last annual statement to the Board I had to report that I was unable in 1885 to overtake the visitation of the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine. These two counties were visited by me in the spring of 1886, and I was able in my special reports on individual patients to show that the conditions under which the pauper lunatics in private dwellings in these counties exist are, with very few exceptions, highly satisfactory. I formed a very high opinion of the suitability of the Aberdeenshire peasantry for undertaking the care of harmless lunatics. Their homely manners, their frugality, which leads them to live largely on cheap but healthy and highly nutritious food, and the marked cleanness and abundance of their bedding, are all favourable signs of this suitability. When the guardian lives on very plain food, and when all in the house sit around the same table, the chances are that the patient's interests will be well looked after. The small compact household of a plain, industrious unassuming man or woman forms at all times the best kind of a home for a pauper lunatic. Where during the daytime the indoor life of the whole household is mainly confined to one sitting apartment, there may be a deficiency in tidiness, but there is likely to be no deficiency in geniality or activity. On the other hand, the guardianship of the man who has a bigger house than he needs, and who takes in patients to occupy his rooms and pay his rent, is, as a rule, not so satisfactory. The whole appearance of the place may look more genteel, the men or women may be neat and clean, and seated, perhaps, by themselves in an upper room ; but there is a want of that constant companionship with sane people which life in a private dwelling should always be able to afford.

The following table will show to what extent the patients in private dwellings in Aberdeenshire are chargeable to the parishes in which they reside, or to other parishes in or beyond the county :—

TABLE II.

	M.	F.	T.
Chargeable to the parish of residence,	36	47	83
Chargeable to other parishes in the county,	11	27	38
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	1	4	5
Total,	48	78	126

Of these patients 4 men and 4 women are in specially licensed houses. I also visited 3 male and 5 female private or curatory patients in the county.

A comparison of this table with those analysing the boarded out population in other counties will show that Aberdeenshire deals almost exclusively with its own community in the treatment of lunatics in private dwellings. Only 1 man and 4 women visited by me were chargeable to parishes in other counties. These parishes were Unst, Keith, Moulin, Inverkeithing and Banff, and the patients had found their way to Aberdeenshire, not so much by design on the part of inspectors of poor, as in consequence of the movements of their relatives. The figures given in this table, and the impression I have formed of the suitability of the peasantry in this county for dealing with pauper lunatics, and of their homes for receiving them, seem to indicate that if as much activity had been exercised in trying to find accommodation for pauper lunatics in this county as has been used in other counties, a much larger number of patients would by this time have been located in it.

Since the county was last visited in September 1884, the following admissions and discharges have taken place. Nine male patients have been placed in private dwellings. Of these, six had been under asylum treatment. Two out of the nine had been placed in residence with strangers. The allowances granted for their maintenance were for 2 of them 5s. each per week, and 6s., 7s., and 7s. 6d. a week respectively for the other three. Seven shillings or seven and sixpence a week and clothing of all kinds should command accommodation in any county of Scotland for helpless pauper lunatics; and parishes who are willing to pay such allowances should be able to board out largely. Fifteen female patients have been placed in private dwellings since the county was last visited. Of these, 7 had been inmates of asylums. Six of them were boarded with strangers, and for 2 of these the rate of maintenance was fixed at 5s. a week, while for the other 4 the sum of 6s. a week was demanded. The rate of maintenance paid for patients living amongst their own relatives is dependent upon so many considerations, that the payments in different counties, in different parishes, or even in the same parish, may vary greatly without any great significance to the question of allowances as a whole. The allowances paid to the unrelated guardians of Aberdeenshire patients recently placed under their care is quite as high as that paid to guardians in southern counties, where much more is likely to be expended on their maintenance. Since last visitation the following patients have died, recovered, or been removed from private dwellings in the county:—

DISCHARGES—	M.	F.	T.
By death,	5	9	14
By recovery,	1	1	2
Removal from roll,	1	0	1
Removal to asylum,	4	9	13
Total,	11	19	30

From this it appears that, while 30 pauper patients have been removed from private dwellings through various causes during this period, only 26 have been newly placed in such dwellings in the county. This is a falling off which contrasts very unfavourably with the inflow of patients into private dwellings in other counties, where parochial boards and their officials are showing increased appreciation of the boarding-out system, and making successful endeavours to find large numbers of suitable homes and guardians. In my district this activity is chiefly manifested by the parochial boards of St Cuthbert's, Dundee, the City of Edinburgh, Govan, and Greenock.

Of the guardians unrelated to patients, 14 had had charge of them for less

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than two years. Four unrelated guardians had an experience of four years. One had five, one six, one ten, one twelve, one fourteen, one fifteen, one twenty, one twenty-five, and one had forty-six years' experience in dealing with lunatics in private dwellings.

The least satisfactory case in the county was that of a patient, E. M., who was the only able-bodied person in the house,—the guardian and his wife having become too frail to be of much use. The first result of the suggestions made by the Board was that assistance was obtained to help the guardian in keeping the house clean and tidy; but latterly the patient has been changed to more competent guardianship.

Argyllshire.

The following analysis will show the constitution of the pauper lunatic population resident in private dwellings in Argyllshire :—

Table III.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to the parish of residence, . .	19	34	53
Chargeable to other parishes in the county, .	4	6	10
Chargeable to parishes in other counties, .	24	9	33
Total, ...	47	49	96

It will be seen that this county contrasts strongly with Aberdeenshire, when the number of patients sent from other counties is considered. The following list will show the parishes from which patients from a distance are sent :—

Parish.	County.	M.	F.	Totals.
Row	Dumbarton, ...	–	1	1
Greenock	Renfrew, ...	6	4	10
Bothwell	Lanark, ...	2	–	2
Govan	Lanark, ...	16	3	19
North Bute	Bute, ...	–	1	1
		24	9	33

The patients from Govan parish are very well provided for, and are mostly located in Islay. Though the distance from the parish of chargeability is great, the patients are visited by the officials of that parochial board with great regularity and the wants of the patients are supplied most liberally. The houses and guardians in Islay are of a very commendable kind. The guardians are mostly working farmers, and their dwellings are small but comfortable. One satisfactory feature of the figures given above is that more than two-thirds of those patients who, residing in Argyllshire, belong to other counties are male patients. A county or a district which can accommodate so many male patients is a great acquisition to a boarding-out parish. The parish of Greenock has found out an excellent spot for quiet patients in the parish of Strachur on Lochfyne, and efforts are being made to find accommodation for a larger number in Kintyre than has hitherto been located on that most eligible peninsula. The parish of Bothwell has sent 2 male patients to the neighbourhood of Lochawe, where they are under the care of a guardian who has had great experience elsewhere. By the enterprise of these parochial boards in the West of Scotland the boarding-out system has been carried out with a gradually increasing boldness. It has been in their favour that they have had districts available to them which, though distant, were exceedingly easily reached, on account of the great provision which is made for the movements of tourists and others in the Western Highlands. With regard to the salubrity of the whole of this district nothing need be said. All the patients sent into this county by the parishes of Greenock, Govan, and Bothwell, except 1 youth, have been under asylum treatment, so that the provision made for them is a clear saving of asylum accommodation.

In the county of Argyll there are 15 houses specially licensed to receive 2 patients each and 1 to receive 4. One patient in each of 2 of the houses which

have recently been licensed in the county was found when my visitation was made, to be unsuitable; and the representations of the Board to this effect were followed by their prompt removal to the asylum.

The number of admissions into private dwellings in the county since last visitation is 11 men and 10 women. All the men and 7 of the women had been under asylum treatment. Three of the men and 6 of the women belong to the county. The remainder are immigrants from other counties. Eight men and 3 women died during the interval between the 2 visitations. Two women were removed from the roll. Two men were sent back to the asylum, and 1 was certified sane. This makes a total of 16 removals from private dwellings in the county, with the result that the numbers, modified by 21 admissions, show an increase of 5 during the past year. The rate of maintenance paid by the parish of Greenock for patients recently sent to Argyllshire is 6s. a week; that paid for patients from Bothwell is 7s. a week. Clothing is of course supplied by the parochial boards.

Bute.

The following table will show the distribution of the chargeability of patients resident in this county:—

Table IV.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to the parish of residence,	5	2	7
Chargeable to other parishes in the county,	2	4	6
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	20	17	37
	27	23	50

The parishes in other counties which have patients boarded in the county of Bute are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Govan (Lanark),	11	1	12
Eastwood (Renfrew),	2	2	4
Girvan (Ayr),	–	1	1
Ardrossan (Ayr),	2	4	6
Kilsyth (Stirling),	1	–	1
Dundonald (Ayr),	–	1	1
St Quivox (Ayr),	–	1	1
Kilmarnock (Ayr),	–	1	1
Old Monkland (Lanark),	3	2	5
Abbey (Renfrew),	1	2	3
Orwell (Kinross),	–	1	1
Kilmodan (Argyll),		1	1
	20	17	37

As in the adjoining county of Argyll, the parish of Govan is fortunate in having in the county of Bute accommodation for a considerable number of men, who, but for the possibility of legally boarding them out in private dwellings, would have to be provided for in asylums. The island of Arran is admirably adapted for the treatment of such patients, and as far as the pauper lunatics are concerned, I can report that they are well looked after, and that they are a source of inconvenience to no one. There are 2 male private patients, paying small rates of board, about whose comfort and care I have a little doubt. The action of the Board has as yet not gone beyond an intimation of this doubt to the relatives by whom the patients are supported. In course of time it may be necessary to discontinue to sanction their residence with their present guardians. In the meantime, they are quite unobjectionable in their conduct, so that no inconvenience is inflicted upon society. The only change, beyond 2 transfers within the county, which has occurred since my last visitation is the death of 1 man, and the addition to the numbers of 1 woman, who has long been boarded in the island of Arran. Till

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recently, her maintenance had been paid for by her brother, and her mental state was not such as to necessitate her being intimated and sanctioned. Now, however, she has become more deeply demented, and has also become a pauper. In these circumstances she was duly certified and sanctioned. No new patients are at present sent to the isle of Arran. If vacancies occur, however, to any great extent, it would be an advantage to the crofters on the island to allow them to be filled up, as the crofters benefit greatly by the presence of such patients amongst them. In this county there are 8 houses specially licensed for 2 patients each, and 1 house licensed for 4.

Dumfries.

The patients visited by me in this county are chargeable as follows :—

Table V.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to parish of residence,	12	12	24
Chargeable to other parishes in the same county,	6	9	15
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	–	–	–
	18	21	39

Two women and 3 men are in specially licensed houses. I also visited 4 private or curatory patients in the county. I found that since I had visited the county last year there had been 1 admission into a private dwelling. There had been 2 deaths, and 1 patient had been sent to the asylum. The patients were all females. The patient removed to the asylum was M. B., chargeable to Lochmaben, a woman at child-bearing age, an imbecile, whose wandering propensities exposed her to great sexual risk, and rendered her unfit for residence under a private guardian. Perhaps the spread of the boarding-out system in the adjoining counties may lead to an extension of it in Dumfries. To one passing through the county there is no evident reason why a considerable amount of accommodation should not be found in it.

Fifeshire.

The following table will show to what extent the pauper patients seen by me in private dwellings in this county during the past year are chargeable to parishes within and parishes outside the county :—

Table VI.

	In Single Dwellings.			In Specially Licensed Houses.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Totals.
Patients chargeable to parish of residence,	10	11	21	–	–	–	21
Patients chargeable to other parishes in the county,	6	6	12	27	38	65	77
Patients chargeable to parishes in other counties,	–	7	7	53	107	160	167
Total,	16	24	40	80	145	225	265

The parishes to which patients in other counties are chargeable are as follows :—

	In Single Dwellings.			In Specially Licensed Houses.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Edinburgh (City),	–	1	1	24	34	58
St Cuthbert's,	–	5	5	19	31	50
Dundee,	–	1	1	8	40	48
Kelso,	–	–	–	1	2	3
Kinross,	–	–	–	1	–	1
	–	7	7	53	107	160

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The admissions into private dwellings between my last visitation of the county in 1885 and my last visitation in 1886 are distributed as follow :—

From	M.	F.	Totals.
Dundee,	4	12	16
Edinburgh (City),	5	6	11
St Cuthbert's,	8	23	31
Parishes in Fife,	4	4	8
	21	45	66

The figures in this and corresponding tables do not include transfers from one parish or from one county to another. The 58 patients sent from parishes in other counties had all been under asylum treatment. This shows to what an extent our largest and most liberally governed parishes in the East of Scotland are able and anxious to take advantage of their opportunities of employing private dwellings as a supplement to asylums in the treatment of their insane. Almost without exception, the rates for maintenance paid by the parishes in other counties were, by Dundee and Edinburgh 6s. per week, and by St Cuthbert's 7s. per week. The parishes in Fife itself fixed for their newly boarded patients a rate of 6s., 6s. 6d., and 7s. per week. Further on, when referring to special cases, I shall show that these rates are only expected to cover the maintenance of patients when the expenditure of money and attention bestowed upon them is such as is needed for simple house-room, ordinary food, and general care. When prolonged or prostrating illness, calling for special watching and extra expenditure occurs, special arrangements are made.

The accessible position of Fifeshire, and the almost complete decadence of handloom weaving which permanently deprived many of the lower classes of work and left them with more house room than they needed, have much favoured the boarding out of harmless lunatics in the county. Experience has familiarised the community with the presence of harmless patients ; and in one part of the county the system has extended so rapidly that the district may be regarded as a colony of pauper lunatics. During the past year I visited 276 lunatics in private dwellings in the county. Calculated on the population of the county, as ascertained by the census of 1881, this means that one in every 623 of the population of Fife is a lunatic residing in a private dwelling. For a considerable time after the establishment of the system of treatment in private dwellings, the only parish which systematically sent patients from another county to Fife, was the City parish of Edinburgh. Now, however, the parishes of Dundee and St Cuthbert's have each found good accommodation for a number almost as large as that chargeable to the City of Edinburgh. Since my last visitation in October, the Barony parish has also obtained a footing in the county, and has placed several patients in specially licensed houses in the parish of Ceres. The increase in the number of pauper lunatics sent into private dwellings in Fifeshire has been very striking during the past few years. In 1884 (the "Quinquenniad" year) the number of such pauper lunatics visited in the county was 156. During the year 1886 it has risen to 265. The parishes of Dundee and St Cuthbert's have been particularly active during the past two years, and have not only found additional accommodation in the village of Kennoway, but have boarded out large numbers in other villages where the system was little known, such as in Thornton, and in others, such as Star, where its operation had long been confined to a narrow limit. This rapid increase of the numbers was for some time a source of considerable anxiety, inasmuch as it appeared to me that, more especially at Thornton, patients had been placed in houses where the room was too limited, or under guardianship of doubtful suitablity. I have, in consequence, devoted more than the usual amount of attention to the insane boarded in this village. When I entertained doubts about the sufficiency of the provision made for the patients, I made almost immediately a second visitation, and re-examined the patients in every house, and the accommodation provided for them. Since that time I have made a third inspection, and I must admit that, at the close of this third visit during the past year, I carried away a much better impression of the state of matters in that village than I had received at the beginning of the year. At the same time, I think that the placing of 2 pauper lunatics into the house of a man and woman who have had no experience in dealing with such as

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they, and whose limited house-room is not more than sufficient for the requirements of a young and increasing family, should not be too often practised. With regard to the extension of special licenses, so as to admit 3 or 4 patients into a house, I think that great care is required. There appears to be some disposition on the part of applicants to think that, if a man has only a big enough house, he is fit to take the responsibility of having 4 pauper lunatics in it. I have several times expressed an opinion that a big house is apt to be more disadvantageous than beneficial to pauper lunatics; as it permits the occupant to send them into an apartment by themselves, and to convert one of his rooms into a ward for 4 patients, in which there is no attendant. Let us have plenty of scope outside—a large garden, and the free run of the country; but a compact house, in which the whole household, including the patients, occupy but one apartment at meal times, and in the evening. At other times during the day the rule should be for the patients as well as the household to be out of doors.

I consider that a special license for 3 or 4 patients should not be granted till, by the management for some time of a smaller number, the applicant has shown his capabilities and gained experience. The person who professes to take charge of 4 pauper lunatics should be in a position to give either his own time, or that of some one else, to at least a general supervision over them. The best houses of the kind are, in my experience, those in which appearances are unpretentious, and the living professedly homely, but good and sufficient; and where the guardian has no occupation whatever, but that of superintending the patients. This state of matters is best realised in the case of an elderly female guardian, in charge of 3 or 4 suitable female patients.

Perhaps I shall be able to show the extent of the aggregation of patients in and around the parish of Kennoway by stating, that if one were to take as a centre the village of Star, on the outskirts of that parish, and to draw a circle from it with a radius of ten miles, he would define an area in which, during the year 1886, I visited 82 men and 150 women, a total of 232 pauper lunatics in private dwellings. This appears to be a large number to be located in such a small area, but it sinks into relative insignificance when compared with that provided for in a much smaller area in and around the centre of the colony for the insane at Gheel in Belgium. Excluding the population of the *Infirmerie* connected with that colony, there appear to be nearly 1650 patients provided for in and around Gheel. The administration of the Belgian colony, however, is different from that in Fife, inasmuch as it is superintended, according to the most recent account, by two physicians and two assistants. In Fife, however, the visiting Commissioners visit such aggregations more frequently than they visit other districts, and the Inspectors of Poor of the larger parishes visit much oftener than the two annual visits prescribed by the Board for all pauper patients in private dwellings.

It is a very natural question to ask; Do these patients make themselves obnoxious in the neighbourhood? Basing my reply on my frequent conversations with clergymen, doctors, lawyers, shopkeepers, innkeepers, policemen and others residing in the localities in question, I must answer No. I have now, on twenty-four different occasions, inspected such aggregations, spending sometimes the greater part of one day, often the whole of two days, and sometimes the whole of three days on the spot, and I can safely say that I have never publicly seen or heard any indication that there was a single person of unsound mind in the place whose conduct or appearance should give offence to any one. Take the appearance of Kennoway village itself as an example. It is a village having a population of about 700. From Baintown to the bottom of the village there runs the main street, stretching from north to south for about a mile. There are in addition a cross street and two side streets. Unlike Gheel, which is situated in a bleak stretch of country, and which, according to Dr Peeters, the chief medical officer there, is "very monotonous and very tranquil," and apparently very ugly, Kennoway is a pleasant village, having a romantic den alongside it, and towards the south a magnificent outlook to the Firth of Forth. Being an ancient place, its buildings have that pleasant variety which a mixture of dates confers. It is a very quiet village, occupied by people engaged as labourers, artisans and small farmers; a few miners, a few handloom weavers, and some small shopkeepers. Most of the occupiers of houses have large and productive gardens.

It would be quite possible for any one to walk through the village, from end

to end and top to bottom, without knowing that there was a single pauper lunatic boarded in it. At the present time there are about sixty such. When I am making my inspection I occasionally meet one, whom I know to be a patient, walking slowly along, but not looking or behaving in such a way as to attract notice. Some will be found to be working steadily and quietly in the fields, the gardens, or the byres. Others will be seen helping their guardians at housework, and the aged or infirm will be found quietly sitting or lying indoors.

When patients are properly selected, it is quite possible to maintain such a state of quiescence, but of course those that prove to be barely suitable have to be returned to the asylum. In the parish of Kennoway this has happened in the case of two men and three women during the past two years. In each case the removal was prudential, and not in consequence of any mishap or complaint from without.

As an expression of satisfaction with the condition of patients in private dwellings is sometimes liable to be looked upon as an intentional contrast of their condition with that of all kinds of patients in asylums, it ought to be made very clear that unless the patients were carefully selected for transmission to private dwellings, it would soon become impossible to comment upon the system with approval. As Fifeshire is the county into which the largest number of patients are being sent from asylums to be cared for in private dwellings, the subject of what is a suitable patient for a private dwelling may here be briefly considered.

The Selection of Patients for Treatment in Private Dwellings.—A patient who is habitually or frequently dirty in his habits should not be sent into a private dwelling; neither should one who is suicidal, dangerous, offensive to decency, liable to epilepsy with excitement or restlessness, or labouring under any progressing form of organic disease. Recurrent attacks of mania or melancholia,—however quiet or cheerful the patient may be in the intervals, should be a decided contra-indication. Liability to refuse food, to wander, or to indulge in drink, should also be looked upon as disqualifications. Erotic or facile women are utterly unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings, and their presence there causes great anxiety at times,—their mental condition, apart from this troublesome feature, being often characterised by so limited an amount of impairment or defect as to cause their removal to or detention in an asylum to be much objected to, not only by themselves and their relatives, but by parochial boards and even their neighbours. The case of M. M'A., in the parish of Duirinish in Skye, is a case in point. As a matter of experience, I find that patients with delusions of grandeur sometimes fail to do well in private dwellings, however good their general conduct may be. Even very good guardians are apt to confound the delusions of such patients with overweening conceit, and to incline to meet their insane assertions with unreasonable contradictions. The cases of M. B. and M. S., parish of Kennoway, and of A. M. or H., Kilconquhar, are examples of this drawback. It must be admitted that there are certain guardians who can so control and influence unpromising patients as to produce in them a remarkable change for the better. In former reports I have referred to such cases; but as a general rule the patients transmitted to or left in private dwellings should be free from any of the objectionable qualities mentioned above. Perhaps it may be objected that the number of patients who could be certified to have none of the disqualifications which I have enumerated must be small. But I am certain that this is not the case, and that a considerable number of patients in most asylums have passed into a condition of comparative inoffensiveness. Such patients should need little if any more attention than children who are placed in *crèches*. The mental condition of a great number of the patients whom I see in private dwellings is nearly analogous to that of children. The child, with its intellectual faculties not fully developed, resembles the dement who has declined in mental power, and the imbecile who has never advanced. The child who, like the savage, has not reached the stage when imagination is restrained by experience and reason, resembles the quiet chronic maniac, whose impaired mind is full of illusions. Both in the child and in the quiet lunatic we have an imperfect mental condition and usually an imperfectly regulated imagination, and if there is nothing about the conduct of the lunatic which would make him obnoxious to the public, the features which he has in common with the child, and which alone incapacitate him for active life, should make him amenable to similar

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treatment. It seems to me, therefore, that when patients are properly selected for transmission to private dwellings, they should need no kind or extent of government which would not be required in the management of a *crèche*. As a matter of fact, I have repeatedly seen quiet pauper lunatics boarded in a private dwelling along with pauper children, and the combination appeared to be very natural and very advantageous to all parties. Of course, it has to be remembered that many things would be unseemly in an insane adult which would not excite attention in the conduct of a sane child. This, however, only shows how much depends upon the wise selection of cases. Experience teaches us that there are a large number of persons of unsound mind who are as tractable as children, and equally suitable for being boarded in private dwellings; but it would be as great a mistake to think of making the private dwelling a substitute for the asylum as it would be to propose to make the *crèche* a substitute for the reformatory. There is a class of patients who give more trouble in private dwellings than in asylums,—the clever, plausible grumblers. Being as a rule sharper witted than their guardians, they can make matters very uncomfortable in a household, and also, unless their liberty is curtailed to an extent which should not be necessary in the case of patients in private dwellings may cause mischief amongst neighbours. These patients are mostly women, and wherever they occur they show the closest mental and even physical similarity. They are generally well nourished and sleek looking, with an expression of cunning, fluent in speech, but deliberate and dexterous in the employment of it. Two such patients, M. M'I., Aberfoyle, and A. B., Port of Monteith, have been removed to asylums during the past year, and I know of several others who could not be endured in private dwellings were it not for the marvellous forbearance of their guardians. These patients generally profess a preference for asylums; but their discontent under all circumstances makes their testimony of little value. They resemble the French lady, who, when asked which of two brothers she preferred, replied, "When I am with the one, I prefer the other."

The number of discharges from private dwellings in Fife was as follows:—

	M.	F.	Totals.
By death,	3	13	16
By recovery,	4	2	6
To asylum,	8	12	20
Removal from roll,	1	3	4
Total,	16	30	46

Kincardine.

The following table shows the parishes to which pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings in this county are chargeable:—

Table VII.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to parish of residence,	3	4	7
Chargeable to other parishes in the county,	–	–	–
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	–	4	4
Totals,	3	8	11

Of these, 2 men and 2 women are in specially licensed houses. The patients from other counties are, 2 women from Old Machar, and 1 woman each from Dundee and Echt. Since the previous visitation there were 5 female patients admitted into private dwellings, and 1 woman had been sent back to the asylum. All the admissions were those of patients who came from asylums.

The conditions existent in this county are much the same as those in Aberdeen. There are numerous extensive growers of strawberries in the county, having fruit gardens, and dwellings resembling those occupied by the guardians

of numerous patients in the Vale of the Clyde. The occupiers of land under cultivation as fruit and market gardens are generally found to be able to deal with suitable persons, so as to benefit both themselves and the patients. There seems to be no reason why the fruit farmers in Kincardineshire should not be arranged with, and so become the guardians over a number of patients, who might make themselves very useful to them.

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Kinross.

Residing in this county there are :—

Table VIII.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to parish of residence,	–	1	1
Chargeable to other parishes in the same county,	–	1	1
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	–	9	9
	–	11	11

Of these patients, 9 are in specially licensed houses. They are all chargeable to the parish of Dunfermline. There were 2 admissions. The patients were females, and they both came from the asylum. One female patient died. The county of Kinross does not differ greatly from that of Fife. In this county, as in many others, the pauper lunatics in private dwellings are congregated near the best scenery in the county. They are all within sight of Loch Leven and its romantic castle.

Linlithgow.

The analysis of the patients residing in this county is as follows :—

Table IX.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to parish of residence,	5	7	12
Chargeable to other parishes in the county,	1	1	2
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	–	2	2
Total,	6	10	16

There were no admissions nor discharges between the dates of my two visitations. Linlithgow has not been much used as a boarding-out county. The population of it consists largely of miners and workers in the oil works. Men engaged in these occupations are rarely suitable guardians, and their wives are not much better. The inhabitants of a mining village are invariably rough, and have a low standard of comfort and morality. These are conditions exactly opposed to what are required in a community where pauper lunatics are boarded in private dwellings.

Perthshire.

The following table will show the distribution of the chargeability of pauper lunatics visited by me and residing in private dwellings in this county :—

Table X.

	In Single Dwellings.		In Specially Licenced Houses.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to parish of residence,	26	27	1	5	59
Chargeable to other parishes in the same county,	18	14	3	8	43
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	6	4	13	55	78
Total,	50	45	17	68	180

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Of the patients chargeable to parishes in other counties, the following list will show the distribution :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Bothwell,	2	1	3
Dundee,	4	–	4
Kirkintilloch,	3	2	5
Inch,	–	1	1
Glasgow,	8	31	39
Avondale,	–	1	1
Govan,	–	5	5
New Monkland,	–	6	6
Rescobie,	–	1	1
Old Monkland,	–	3	3
Newburgh,	–	1	1
Barony,	1	4	5
Old Kilpatrick,	–	3	3
Edinburgh,	1	–	1
Total,	19	59	78

The admissions during the year had been as follows :—

TABLE XI.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Chargeable to parishes in the county	3	2	5
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	9	14	23
Total,	12	16	28

With the exception of 1 man and 2 women, all these patients came from asylums, and so made accommodation in these institutions by their removal. The new patients sent from other counties are made up as follows :—

There are 2 from Kirkintilloch,	at 7s.	per week
6 from Glasgow,	at 7s.	„
3 from Barony,	at 7s.	„
1 from New Monkland,	at 7s.	„
3 from Old Kilpatrick,	at 7s.	„
2 from Govan,	at 6s. 6d.	„

The discharges during the year were :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Removed by death,	6	5	11
„ to asylum,	5	5	10
„ from roll.	1	–	1
	12	10	22

The county of Perth is one of large area, and it has over 100 of its own pauper lunatics placed in private dwellings. The standard of comfort amongst the people is a high one, and their care and treatment of the patients in private dwellings are very commendable.

The patients sent from other counties are principally boarded in the parish of Port of Monteith, and mainly in the village of Gartmore. In this village, which consists mainly of a single street running across the brow of a hill, I visited during the course of the past year 1 male and 45 female patients. Occasionally I have met one or two of the women, walking deliberately in the village or its neighbourhood, being well clad, and quiet and orderly in their demeanour. Most of the patients, however, are found either in the gardens of their guardians, at work in the house, or sitting around the fire.

At Aberfoyle there is an increasing number of patients, chargeable to other counties, very suitably accommodated ; and at Scone, near Perth, a small number of outsiders have excellent homes.

Ross-shire.

The visitation of this county was not entirely overtaken, owing to the early commencement of the winter. The following table will show the distribution of the chargeability of those patients whom I was able to visit:—

Table XII.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to parish of residence,	20	19	39
Chargeable to other parishes in the county,	3	2	5
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	–	–	–
Total,	23	21	44

Of the 39 patients residing in their own parishes 30, namely,—14 men and 16 women,—were under the guardianship of their own relatives. Five men and 4 women were boarded with strangers. Of the 5 patients provided for in other parishes of the same county, 3 were in the houses of relatives and 2 in those of strangers. It will thus be seen that Western Ross, the part mainly affected by the above figures, deals exclusively with its own pauper lunatics in private dwellings. The fact, however, that 21 patients out of the 44 have at one time or other been under asylum treatment shows that chronic lunatics, as well as congenital imbeciles and idiots, contribute largely to make up the numbers. There are no patients in the country better provided for than those around Loch Duich and the Gairloch; whilst those in Ullapool and the neighbourhood are comfortably housed, and have all their bodily wants most liberally attended to.

Since the last visitation of the county 14 patients—6 men and 8 women—had been admitted into private dwellings; and 2 men and 10 women had been removed. Of these the cause of removal was :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Death,	1	7	8
Removal to asylum,	1	1	2
Recovery,	–	2	2
Total,	2	10	12

Western Isles.

The following analysis will show the number of patients chargeable to the parish of their residence and otherwise :—

Table XIII.

	M.	F.	Totals.
Chargeable to parish of residence,	42	35	77
Chargeable to other parishes in the same county,	3	–	3
Chargeable to parishes in other counties,	–	–	–
Total,	45	35	80

Only 12 out of the above 77, and 1 out of the above 3, have been at any time under asylum treatment. This is a very small proportion compared with that which prevails in those counties where asylums are more available, and acute and organic diseases more prevalent. Taking for instance Perthshire, and omitting from the calculation the parishes of Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith, in which there are large numbers of patients from other counties, I find that, of the number of patients in private dwellings in that county, those that have been under asylum treatment and those who have not are almost exactly equal. It can scarcely be said, however, that, all things considered, there are many of the patients in private dwellings in the Western Isles for whom asylum treatment would be thought to be necessary. The sparsity of the population and the greater tolerance of eccentricities and defects cause all, except dangerous and obtrusive lunatics, to be borne with, so as to avoid their removal at a great

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expense to a great distance. The different social conditions justify a modification in the estimate of who does and who does not need to be sent to an asylum. At the present time this estimate, as formed in the Western Isles, is perhaps not unlike that which at one time prevailed throughout the rest of the country.

The patients added to the list of those in private dwellings in the Western Isles since the last visitation are 8 men and 1 woman. The discharges are :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
By death,	–	4	4
To asylum,	3	–	3
Recovered,	2	1	3
Total,	5	5	10

In making the visitation of Skye and the Outer Hebrides this year, it was necessary for me to observe what effect the existing agitation amongst the crofters had or was likely to have upon the position of pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings. In one parish there was apparently a tendency amongst the representatives of crofters on the parochial board to procure an increase in the allowance for such patients, and a desire to have other weak-minded persons placed on the roll, for whom hitherto relief had never been asked or had been refused. In two cases, and directly as a result of bad feeling due to agrarian disputes, complaints were made about patients who had been for several years regarded by everybody in the district as peaceable, and in every way suitable for domestic care. In one case the complaint was made by the crofter party, and in the other by those connected with the other side. I made investigation, and found that in both instances the patient was complained against, not because he had become in any way different from what he had long been, but because good feeling between different classes in the neigbourhood had much diminished. In one of these instances complaints against the patient were abruptly stopped by the removal from the neighbourhood of the complainant. In the other case the facts are perhaps more indicative of what may now be expected to occur from time to time in our insular districts. K. M'I., living with his father in the parish of Barvas, was the most comfortably situated of all the patients who were visited by me in the Outer Hebrides in 1884. His state was one of chronic dementia, varied by periods of subacute excitement, in which he talked to himself, sang, and was restless. When examined in 1880 by Dr Fraser, it was noted that he was and had been for years quite harmless. When I visited him on July 4, 1886, I was informed that the land question had occasioned a good deal of bitterness in the neighbourhood, and that his father—a gamekeeper—had, in the honest performance of his duty, incurred the displeasure of some of his neighbours, who had retaliated by acts of petty persecution. It appears that the patient had overheard some of the neighbours talking in a spiteful, threatening way about his father, and he took up some small stones and flipped them at the speakers. This and other like acts had been taken advantage of, so as to annoy the father through his imbecile son, by representing him as dangerous to the lieges. I saw the patient, the Inspector of Poor, the Medical Officer and the Chairman of the Parochial Board, who is the parish minister. The opinion formed by me and that strongly expressed by these officials was that K. was not dangerous, but that he was being provoked by the neighbours. The Chairman testified in writing, that for nine years he had never seen anything dangerous about K., and that he felt assured that should K. interfere with others, it would be on account of their interference with him. Some of those who were complaining against K. had, previously to the springing up of ill-feeling, been in the daily habit of having him in their dwellings. The medical officer certified, almost simultaneously with my visit, that K.'s mental condition had undergone no change such as called for special restraint or confinement; but he thought that he should for sometime be accompanied by a special attendant, to protect him from the provocations of his neighbours. I recommended the officials to appeal to the better feelings of the community. Writing, after an interval of six months, the Inspector of Poor reports with regard to K., "I beg to state that, as regards himself, both his bodily and mental condition continue satisfactory. After your visit we engaged a special male attendant for him, so as to avoid any risk of his coming into collision with those at variance with his father." This precaution was maintained till October.

Since then there has been no complaint. "Matters," it is added "are much quieter, and I hope that a better understanding is being gradually brought about."

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On completing my visitation of Skye and the Outer Hebrides, I made a special report to the Board (July 28, 1886) upon the general condition of the patients in private dwellings in Skye and the Long Island. In this report I gave my reasons for judging that on the whole the social disturbances which prevail there have not acted, and do not at present appear to be likely to act, in any way prejudicial to the interests of those under our control.

Admissions into and Discharges from Private Dwellings since last visitation.

The following table will show in a more convenient form the figures relating to the changes in private dwellings, in my district, which have already been separately referred to:—

TABLE XIV.

	Admissions.			Discharges. By Death.		Discharges. Recovery.		Discharges. Removal to Asylum.		Discharges. Removal from Roll.		Totals.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
Aberdeen,	9	15	24	5	9	1	1	4	9	1	.	30
Argyll,	11	10	21	8	3	1	.	2	.	.	2	16
Bute,	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dumfries,	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	3
Fife,	21	45	66	3	13	4	2	8	12	1	3	46
Kincardine,	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Kinross,	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Perth,	12	16	28	6	5	.	.	5	5	1	.	22
Ross and Cromarty,	6	8	14	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	4
Western Isles,	8	1	9	.	4	2	1	3	.	.	.	10
Total,	67	104	171	23	37	8	6	23	29	3	5	134

Summary.

Patients admitted into Private Dwellings,	171
Patients discharged from Private Dwellings,	134
Increased number in Private Dwellings,	37

Special Rates of Payment.

In stating the rate of maintenance paid for patients in private dwellings, I have said that such allowances were intended to cover only ordinary expenditure, and to pay for such supervision as a simple-minded person in fair health would be likely to need. Several instances have come under my observation during the past year, which show that the payments made for patients in private dwellings are much increased, when, during illness, or owing to other special features about a case, more attendance upon the patient is needed.

J. T. or M'G., chargeable to St Cuthbert's, aged 78, was boarded out in the parish of Kettle, at the rate of 7s. a week and clothing. In consequence of a stroke of paralysis she became bedridden, and needed a good deal of watching. The allowance was raised from 7s. to 8s. a week, and an additional 5s. a week was given to a neighbour, to relieve the guardian. During the course of her illness, her special requirements were attended to by the medical officer, who was in regular attendance upon her.

John M'L., Closeburn, is a maniac, with delusions of exaltation, and he is much confined to bed on account of recurrent abscesses, resulting from diseased bone. Being a man of more than usual intelligence, and one whose painful

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combination of sufferings elicited much sympathy, he has been treated with unusual indulgence. Including house rent, wages to an attendant, coals, &c., the payments made on his behalf amount to £36 per annum. Of course it may be said that he would be better attended to in an asylum; but I am sure that he would object to go to an asylum, and popular feeling would be on his side if it were to be proposed. The parish judges that it is better and more humane to keep him in a cottage, and to pay for all that he needs; and the decision must be left largely in the hands of the parochial officials, so long as we find that he is being sufficiently well attended to.

A. H., resident in Arran, and chargeable to Old Monkland, was boarded at the rate of 6s. a week. At the beginning of the year he had a lumbar abscess for which he was visited regularly by the medical officer; and the guardian's extra work was recognised by an addition to the allowance of 2s. weekly.

N. T., St Martins, is an idiot of depraved habits, who was removed from the asylum by his father, against the wishes of the parochial board. He was at first under unsuitable guardianship, but at present he is boarded in the house of a guardian, whose constant attention and kindness have brightened his mind, improved his bodily health, and corrected his disagreeable habits. The rate of maintenance in his case is 9s. a week. Clothing is, of course, provided in addition.

M. M'G., in the parish of Lismore and Appin, became a single patient, on the expiry of probation, in July 1883. In the spring of 1886 he had a paralytic seizure, was confined to bed, and needed much nursing. The allowance, which had previously been 4s. 6d. a week, was raised to 10s. 6d. a week—the allowance being, not for extra diet, which would be given at the discretion of the medical officer, but for the additional nursing which his helplessness rendered necessary.

Private and Curatory Patients.

During the past year, I have visited 25 male and 36 female patients who were not in receipt of parochial relief. Some of these were persons whose condition was little if any better than that of pauper patients. Some of them, in fact, were in specially licensed houses along with pauper lunatics. With regard to these and to others, whose means, or the social position of their friends and relatives, determined the style in which they were maintained, I can report in all but unqualified terms. With one or two exceptions, such as I have already referred to in reporting upon the patients in Arran, I found them living always in comfort, sometimes in affluence. The patient whose means do not permit of a higher rate of maintenance being paid for him than is paid for a pauper is sometimes not so well off as a pauper. This is partly because the Inspector of Poor, who selects accommodation for paupers, exercises knowledge and skill in selecting guardians, and partly because it is not advisable to insist upon the views of the Board being adopted rigorously by such relatives of the insane as are maintaining them. Persons who are maintaining their insane relatives at pauper rates are generally doing even this much with difficulty, and so long as the requirements of each case are humanely met, it is best to be satisfied, even though the management of the case should not in all its details come up to our ideal. The effect of irksome insistence in such cases is to tempt the relatives of the patient to relieve themselves of their burden by entirely transferring it to the parish. Besides the private and curatory patients whom I have visited, there are many about whose well-being I have satisfied myself by inquiry. There are some patients to whom visitation is injurious, obnoxious, and quite unnecessary. When such patients are simply under curatory, and are living in their own homes, and amongst their own relatives, it is sometimes found that the curator or the medical attendant of the family can give such information to the visiting Commissioner as renders visitation unnecessary. No consideration, however, is allowed to interfere with the visitation when any doubt exists as to the suitability of the provision made for the patient, or his contentment with the circumstances in which he is placed. As a general rule the visitation is looked upon as a necessary and beneficial event. When the patient resides amongst strangers the visitation is invariably made; and in the case of a registered private patient —one who is on the registers of the board, and not merely under curatory—four visits are also paid annually by a medical practitioner, and entries are recorded by him in a visitation book, which is inspected by the visiting Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

Appendix D.

Memorandum by the General Board of Lunacy.

MEMORANDUM BY THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR THE TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, as to the Inquiry by the Board under Section 11 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, into the Charges brought against the management of the Second House of the Institution by the late Junior Medical Assistant in a letter to Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart., dated 11th June 1886, a copy of which letter was on the same day transmitted by the Junior Medical Assistant to the Board.

1. On the 21st day of July 1886, the Board met in Edinburgh—all the Members and the Secretary being present—and the following persons, who had been duly cited to appear, were examined on oath:—

(1.) The Junior Medical Assistant who had made the charges leading to the enquiry.
(2.) The Secretary and Treasurer of the Institution.
(3.) The Medical Superintendent.

2. On the 22nd day of July 1886, the Board again met in Edinburgh—all the Members and the Secretary being present—and the following persons, who had been duly cited to appear, were examined on oath:—

(4.) The Senior Medical Assistant.
(5.) The Matron of the Second House.
(6.) The Matron of the First House.
(7.) The Head Male Attendant of the Second House.
(8.) The Head Male Attendant of the First House.
(9.) The Steward.
(10.) The Housekeeper.

(3.) On the 29th day of July 1886, the Board met at Dumfries—present Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart., Chairman, Sheriff Guthrie Smith, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and Mr T. W. L. Spence for the Secretary. The following persons were examined, and with the exception of the two patients, they had been duly cited to appear and were examined on oath:—

(11.) Nine female attendants or servants.
(12.) Five male attendants.
(13.) Three men formerly in service as attendants in the Second House.
(14.) Two patients.

4. Altogether 29 persons were examined at the three special meetings of the Board.

The persons examined included all whom it seemed to the Board necessary to examine, and also, with the exception of three patients, all whom the late Junior Medical Assistant, who made the charges under investigation, desired to have examined, as persons whose testimony would support the charges.

Of the five patients he had named, the three who were not examined were considered by the Board unfit for examination, partly on evidence given orally by the Senior Medical Assistant and partly on evidence given in the Case Books by the late Junior Medical Assistant. There was besides in the opinion of the Board a sufficiency of evidence from sane persons.

5. Though the inquiry was not made at the instance of any parties, the Board sanctioned the presence during it of Agents and Counsel, representing (1)

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the Trustees and Directors, (2) the Medical Superintendent, and (3) the late Junior Medical Assistant. At the two meetings in Edinburgh all the three were represented, and at the meeting in Dumfries the Trustees and Directors were represented. The gentlemen who attended as representatives were informed that, while the Board could not allow them a general right of cross-examination as in a contested case, they would be permitted to suggest or put questions as through the board, and they freely availed themselves of this privilege by questioning the persons under examination.

6. At the meeting in Dumfries the Board closed the inquiry, and gave instructions that the two medical Commissioners should visit the Second House and report as to its management at the time of their visit, with special reference to the discipline of the House and the feeding of the patients and attendants.

7. The conclusions which the Board have come to as the result of the inquiry into the charges brought against the management of the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution by the Junior Medical Assistant in his letter to Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart., of 11th June 1886, are as follows :—

(*a*) That the charge of want of discipline in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution has been proved to their satisfaction to be unfounded. The conduct, however, of the late Junior Medical Assistant, during the time he held that position, was shown to have been subversive of discipline.

(*b*) That as regards the quantity of food supplied to the patients in the Second House, many of the figures in the letter referred to are shown to be erroneous ; and that the statements in it, generally in reference to the quantity of food and the condition of the patients, are undeserving of confidence.

(*c*) That both as regards patients, attendants, and house servants, the food supplies of the Second House have been of good quality, but that the cooking of the food appears to have been on a considerable number of occasions unsatisfactory.

(*d*) That the estimate of the cost of the food of the patients in the Second House, given in the letter referred to, is unsupported by facts, and shows an ignorance of the cost of the food of patients in other asylums.

(*e*) That the charges in the letter referred to against the management of the Second House have been prepared and have been brought forward in a way which deserves strong censure.

8. The following is a copy of the Report by Commissioners Mitchell and Sibbald, after the visit which they were instructed to make :—

"16*th September*, 1886.—According to instructions from the Board, we visited the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution to-day, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on its management at the time of our visit, with special reference to the charges lately brought against the management by the Junior Medical Assistant. We have now to report as follows :—

(1) We looked carefully into the question of discipline, and nothing came under our observation to show that it was in any respect defective. On the contrary, the management and discipline appeared to us to show ability, in view of the difficulties arising out of the extensive structural changes at present in progress, which have made it necessary to remove all patients from more than the half of the female side, and to use the kitchen as an ordinary passage, and which have necessitated for the time being many make-shift arrangements. There seems at present to be no failure on the part of the staff to co-operate loyally with the superintendent in overcoming these unavoidable difficulties.

(2) We also made careful inquiries as to the quality, quantity, cooking, and serving of the food of the patients and attendants, and we came to the conclusion that they are all satisfactory. No complaints were made to us regarding the food, either by patients or attendants. The dinner served during our visit was in our opinion excellent in quality, abundant in quantity, and well cooked, and it was served in an orderly manner."

General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh, 3*rd November* 1886.

W. Forbes, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX E.

Appendix E.

Reference to the General Board of Lunacy.

REFERENCE TO THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY AS TO A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR FORFARSHIRE AND THE MANAGERS OF THE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM OF MONTROSE REGARDNG THE RATE OF BOARD FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

General Board of Lunacy.
Edinburgh, 22*nd February* 1887.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith the enclosed Extract Minute of the Board containing their deliverance in the reference to them regarding the rate of board in the Montrose Royal Asylum for pauper lunatics from the parishes of Forfarshire.

In transmitting this I am also directed to send a Memorandum relating to the reference.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. W. L. Spence,
for the Secretary.

Thomas Thornton, Esq.
Clerk to the
Forfar District Lunacy Board, Dundee.

Minute of the General Board of Lunacy.

The Board having considered the difference which has arisen between the Forfar District Lunacy Board and the managers of the Royal Asylum, Montrose, as to the rate charged by the managers of the Asylum for pauper lunatics belonging to parishes in the Forfar Lunacy District, find unanimously that the rate now charged is not beyond what is reasonable, and decline to reduce the same, as craved by the District Board.

Edinburgh, 18*th February* 1887.

Memorandum appended to Minute.

1. In November and December 1885, a contract, under the provisions of Section 59 of 20 and 21 Vict. Cap. 71, was entered into, with the approval of the General Board of Lunacy, between the Forfar District Lunacy Board and the managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, under which the managers of the asylum undertook to receive pauper lunatics from parishes in Forfarshire at £28 12s. per annum "or such other rate of Board as may be agreed on from time to time, or failing agreement as may be fixed by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland." The contract provided "that either party may seek to alter this agreement as to rates on giving three months' notice to the other party, and that any difference arising at any time as to such rates and as to the meaning of these presents and execution thereof or mode of carrying them into effect shall be referred to the said General Board for decision."

2. Or 4th June 1886, the Forfar District Board intimated to the General Board that more than three months before that date they had given notice to the Montrose managers complaining of the present rates, and desiring that they should be reduced; that the Montrose managers had declined to reduce the same; and that a difference had arisen which the General Board must settle. The District Board, in making this intimation, requested to be advised by the

Appendix E.

Reference to the General Board of Lunacy.

General Board as to when they will be prepared to take up the reference, and as to the form in which they would wish the matter to be presented to them.

3. This intimation was considered by the Board at their meeting on the 18th of June, when they ordered that the District Board should make out their claim in writing within ten days, and that the Montrose Directors should send in answers within ten days thereafter. This order was communicated to the Forfar District Board on the 21st June 1886.

4. The statement by the District Board in support of their claim, dated 19th July 1886, was considered by the General Board at their meeting on the 6th August 1886, when a copy of it was ordered to be sent to the Managers of the Montrose Asylum for their answers. This was done on the 9th August 1886.

5. The answers of the Managers of the Montrose Asylum, dated 25th August 1886, were considered by the Board at their meeting on 3rd September 1886, when the papers relating to the difference between the District Board and the managers were ordered to be circulated among the members of the General Board. A copy of the answer of the Montrose Managers was sent to the District Board on 18th November 1886.

6. Deputations from the District Board and from the Managers of the Montrose Asylum appeared before the Board on the 13th of December, and were fully heard.

7. The whole question was thereafter considered at a meeting of the Board called for the purpose on the 27th December 1886, and also at ordinary meetings on 7th January and 4th and 18th February 1887.

8. The General Board also took into consideration :—

(1.) The rates of board charged by other Royal Asylums for pauper lunatics for parishes in the districts in which these asylums are situated.

(2.) The actual cost of maintenance and the actual cost of accommodation for pauper lunatics in District Asylums.

(3.) The estimated cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in Parochial Asylums.

(4.) The origin and history of the Montrose Royal Asylum.

(5.) The way in which pauper lunatics have been treated in the Montrose Royal Asylum, and the expenditure of the managers on structural and other changes, for the purpose of adding to the comfort of the pauper inmates and of increasing the chances of cure.

9. The Board had also before them the following facts:—

(*a*) In the Montrose Royal Asylum there were on 1st January 1886 :—

78 Private lunatics.
219 Pauper lunatics from parishes in Forfarshire.
182 Pauper lunatics from the Districts of Kincardine, Caithness, Shetland, and Orkney.
479 Total number resident.

The pauper lunatics from the Kincardine and Caithness Districts are sent under formal contracts.

For all these patients the rate of board charged is £28, 12s.

(*b*) There is a contract between the Forfar District Lunacy Board and the Directors of the Dundee Royal Asylum, similar to that which exists between the Forfar District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum.

Under the contract with the Dundee Asylum, the rate of board for pauper lunatics from Forfarshire parishes is £28, 12s. There is no appeal to the General Board by the Forfar District Board to have a reduction of the rate charged by the Dundee Asylum.

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